



Community Epidemiological Profiles

2019

Adair County	Harrison County	Perry County
Andrew County	Henry County	Pettis County
Atchison County	Hickory County	Phelps County
Audrain County	Holt County	Pike County
Barry County	Howard County	Platte County
Barton County	Howell County	Polk County
Bates County	Iron County	Pulaski County
Benton County	Jackson County	Putnam County
Bollinger County	Jasper County	Ralls County
Boone County	Jefferson County	Randolph County
Buchanan County	Johnson County	Ray County
Butler County	Knox County	Reynolds County
Caldwell County	Laclede County	Ripley County
Callaway County	Lafayette County	Saline County
Camden County	Lawrence County	Schuylerville County
Cape Girardeau County	Lewis County	Scotland County
Carroll County	Lincoln County	Scott County
Carter County	Linn County	Shannon County
Cass County	Livingston County	Shelby County
Cedar County	Macon County	St. Charles County
Chariton County	Madison County	St. Clair County
Christian County	Maries County	St. Francois County
Clark County	Marion County	St. Louis County
Clay County	McDonald County	Ste. Genevieve County
Clinton County	Mercer County	Stoddard County
Cole County	Miller County	Stone County
Cooper County	Mississippi County	Sullivan County
Crawford County	Moniteau County	Taney County
Dade County	Monroe County	Texas County
Dallas County	Montgomery County	Vernon County

Daviess County	Morgan County	Warren County
DeKalb County	New Madrid County	Washington County
Dent County	Newton County	Wayne County
Douglas County	Nodaway County	Webster County
Dunklin County	Oregon County	Worth County
Franklin County	Osage County	Wright County
Gasconade County	Ozark County	St. Louis (City) County
Gentry County	Pemiscot County	
Greene County		
Grundy County		



Behavioral Health Profile

Adair County

2019



Adair County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,339 in 2018. Adair County ranks 43 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 26.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,784.

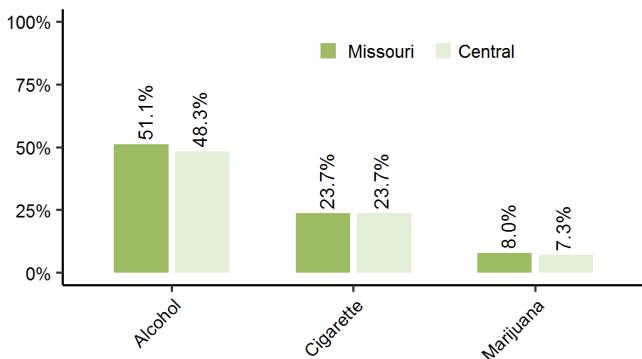
Substance Use in Adair County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Adair County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 119 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 290 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 58 were primarily due to alcohol, 82 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

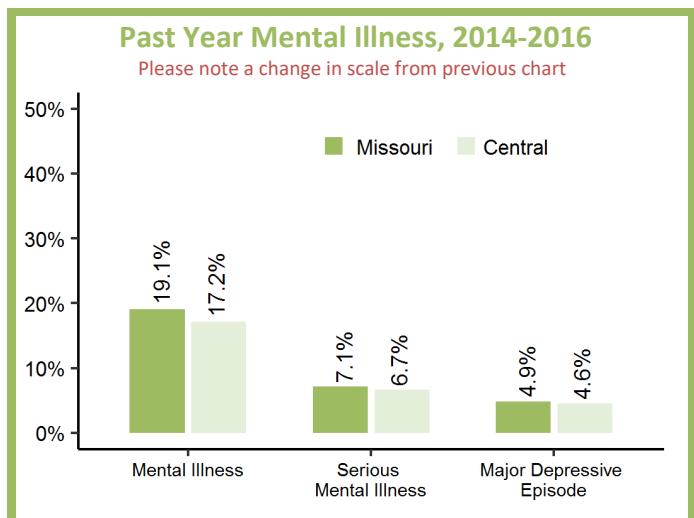
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Adair County had 73 DWI arrests, 47 liquor law violations and 133 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Adair County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 15 in 2016 to 15 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	5	10	0	6	0	2

Mental Health Data for Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 446 Adair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Adair County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Andrew County

2019



Andrew County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 17,607 in 2018. Andrew County ranks 61 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 9.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$60,759.

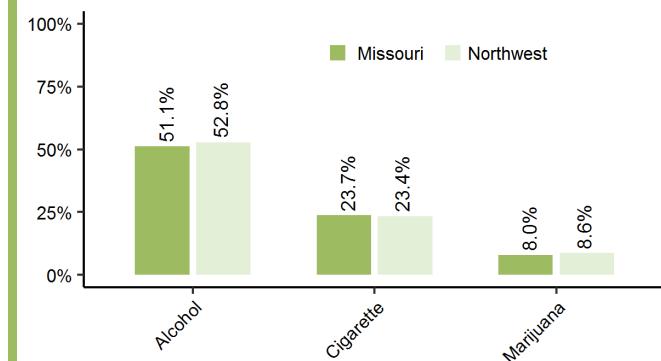
Substance Use in Andrew County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Andrew County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 41 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

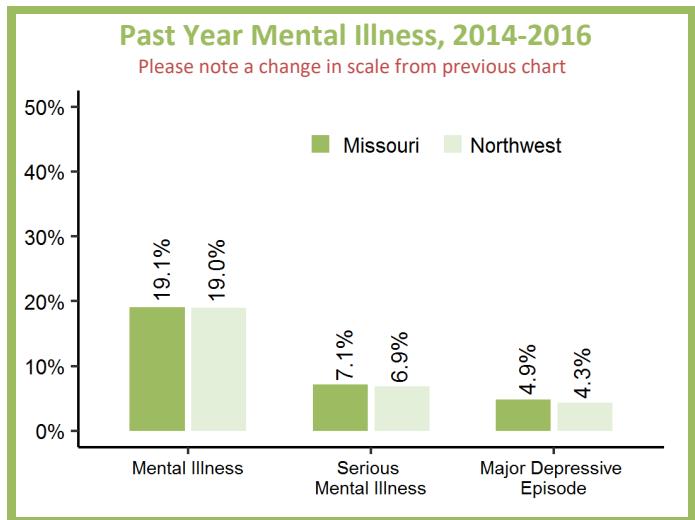
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Andrew County had 58 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 82 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Andrew County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 23 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	6	4	0	8	0	0

Mental Health Data for Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 100 Andrew County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 4 Andrew County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Atchison County

2019



Atchison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 5,171 in 2018. Atchison County ranks 108 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$49,469.

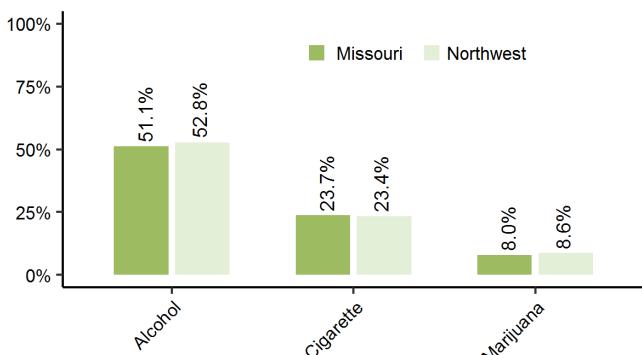
Substance Use in Atchison County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Atchison County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 9 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of were primarily due to alcohol, were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

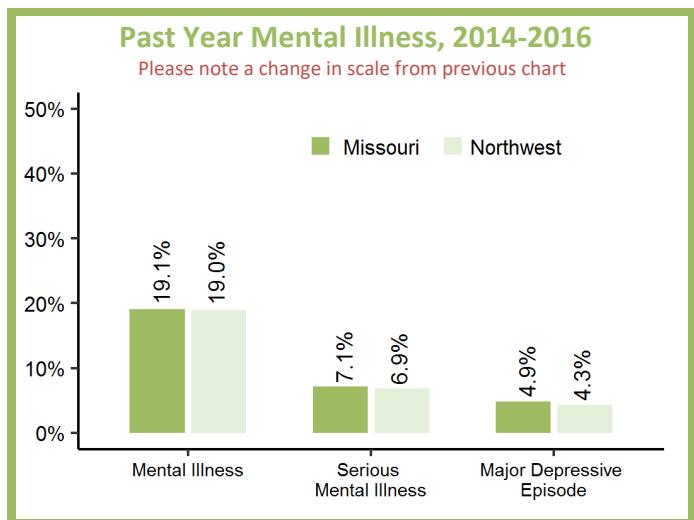
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Atchison County had 20 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Atchison County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 6 in 2016 to 1 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

Mental Health Data for Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 33 Atchison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Atchison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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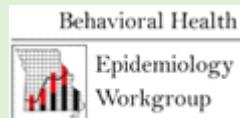
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Audrain County

2019



Audrain County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,473 in 2018. Audrain County ranks 42 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,212.

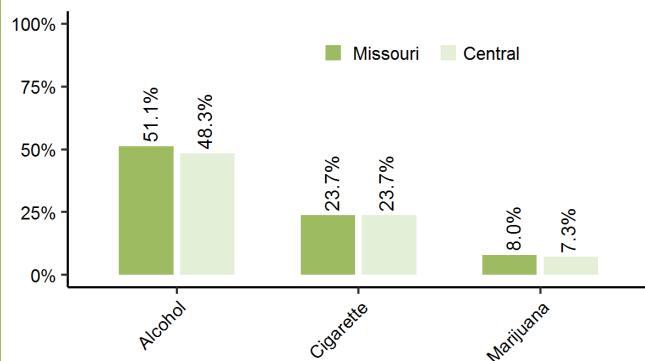
Substance Use in Audrain County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Audrain County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 180 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 48 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

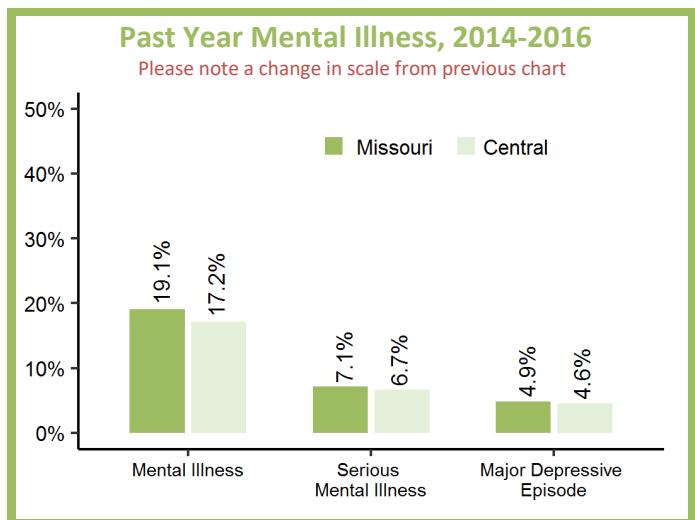
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Audrain County had 88 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 180 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Audrain County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2016 to 28 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
28	2	6	20	2	13	0	2

Mental Health Data for Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 590 Audrain County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 9 Audrain County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 0.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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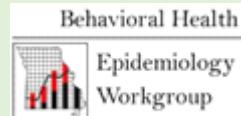
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Barry County

2019



Barry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 35,886 in 2018. Barry County ranks 32 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,765.

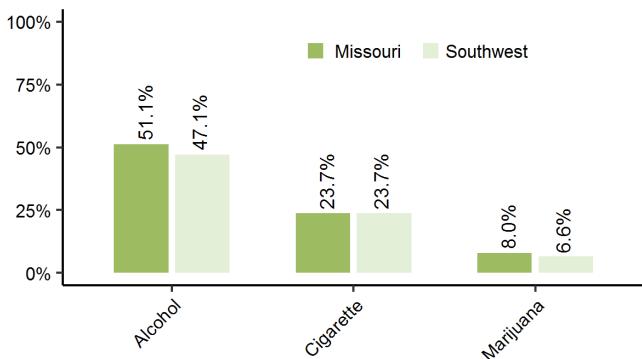
Substance Use in Barry County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Barry County residents had a total of 56 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 103 alcohol-related and 116 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 208 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 63 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

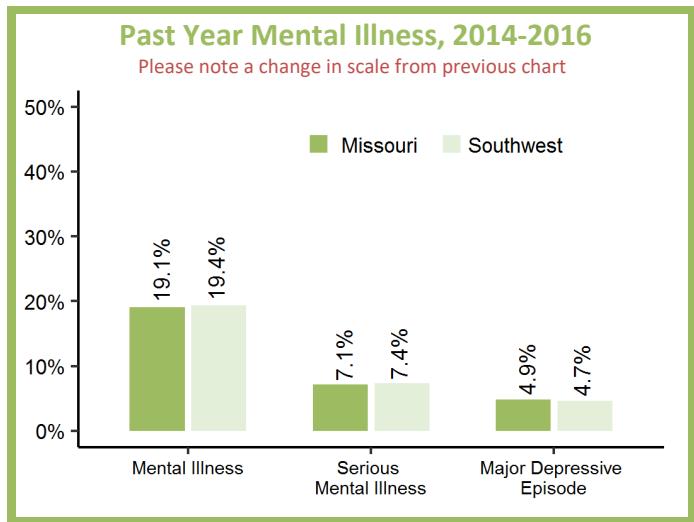
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Barry County had 204 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 159 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barry County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 55 in 2016 to 53 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
53	0	17	36	0	24	1	7

Mental Health Data for Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 663 Barry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Barry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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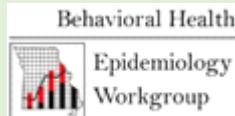
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Barton County

2019



Barton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 11,798 in 2018. Barton County ranks 82 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,796.

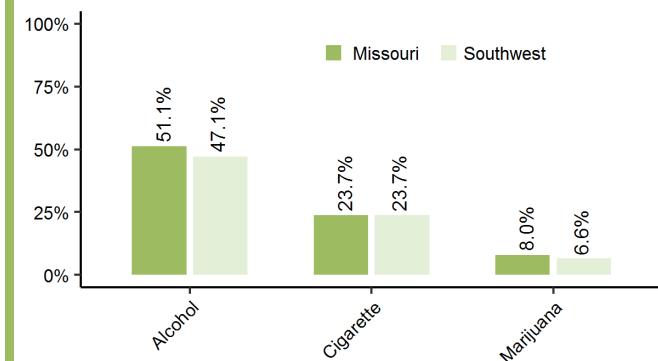
Substance Use in Barton County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Barton County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 73 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 15 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

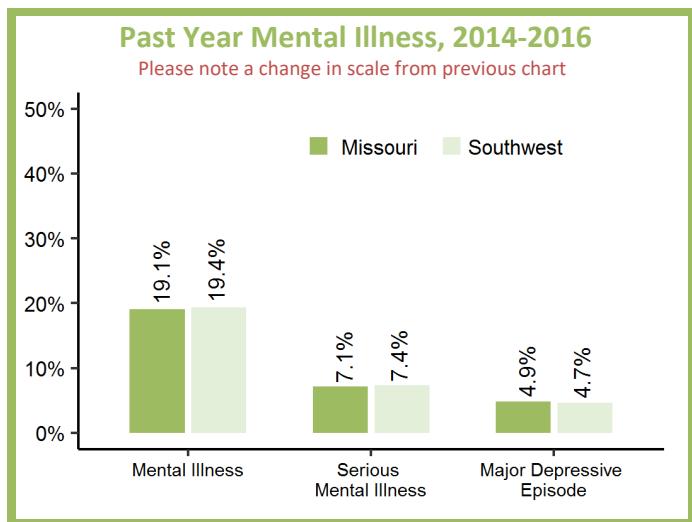
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Barton County had 37 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 42 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barton County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2016 to 8 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	2	6	0	2	0	0

Mental Health Data for Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 Barton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Barton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Bates County

2019



Bates County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,320 in 2018. Bates County ranks 65 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 14.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,392.

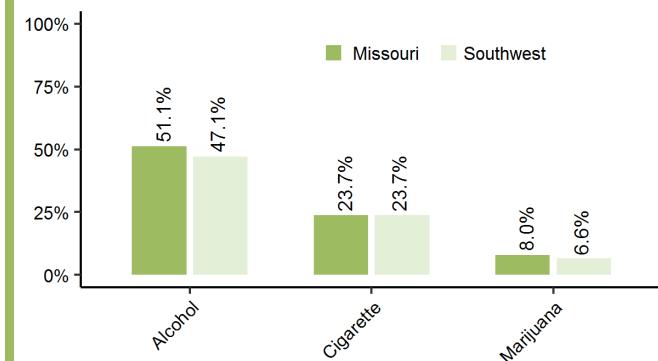
Substance Use in Bates County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Bates County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 26 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 147 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 36 were primarily due to alcohol, 31 were primarily due to marijuana, and 11 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

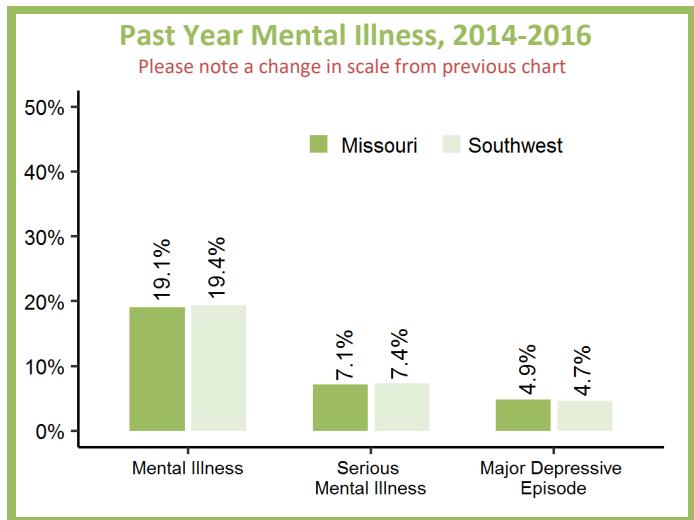
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Bates County had 82 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 342 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bates County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2016 to 16 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	7	8	1	10	1	3

Mental Health Data for Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 189 Bates County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Bates County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Benton County

2019



Benton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 19,278 in 2018. Benton County ranks 56 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$39,588.

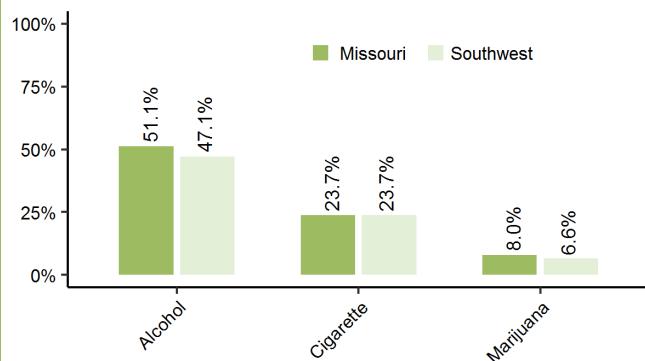
Substance Use in Benton County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Benton County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 22 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 162 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

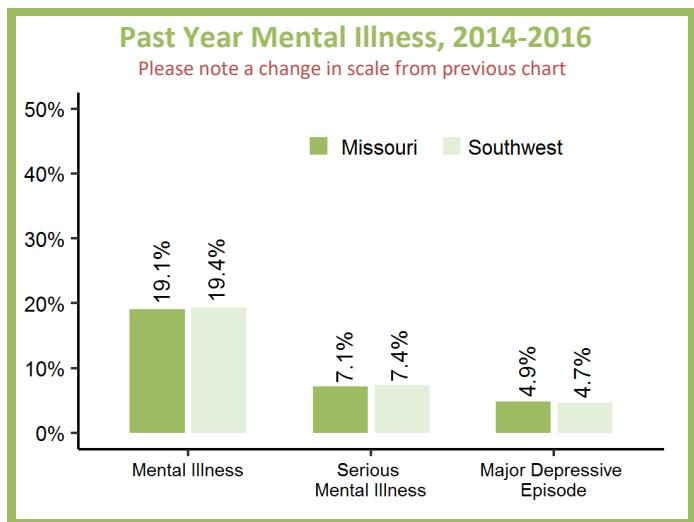
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Benton County had 49 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 158 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Benton County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2016 to 15 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	11	4	0	14	0	0

Mental Health Data for Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 261 Benton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Benton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.3% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

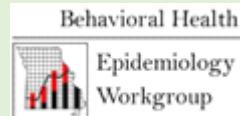
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Bollinger County

2019



Bollinger County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,169 in 2018. Bollinger County ranks 80 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 19.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,611.

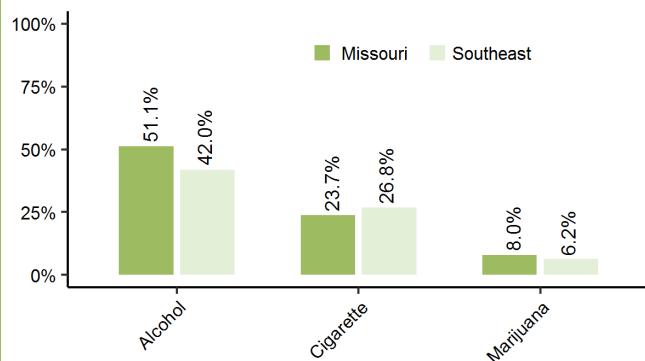
Substance Use in Bollinger County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Bollinger County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 82 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

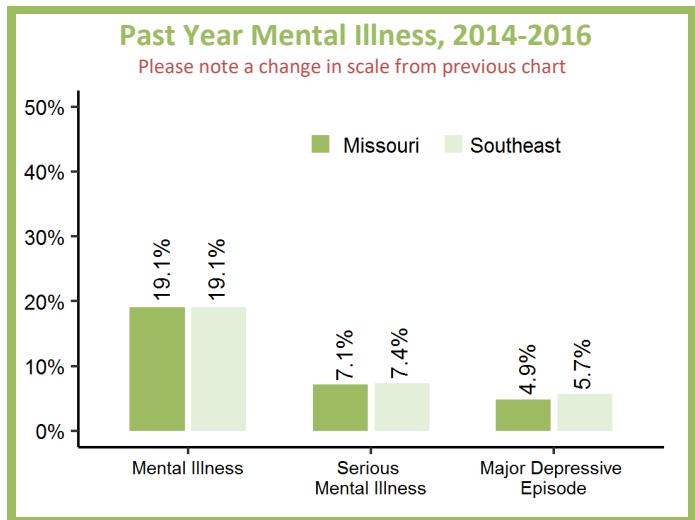
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Bollinger County had 29 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 50 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bollinger County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 11 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	3	6	1	4	1	1

Mental Health Data for Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 395 Bollinger County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Bollinger County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Boone County

2019



Boone County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 180,005 in 2018. Boone County ranks 8 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$52,179.

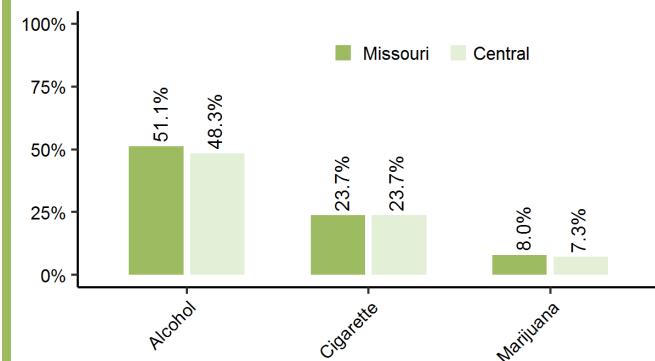
Substance Use in Boone County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Boone County residents had a total of 448 alcohol-related and 198 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 812 alcohol-related and 371 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 1191 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 352 were primarily due to alcohol, 233 were primarily due to marijuana, and 37 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

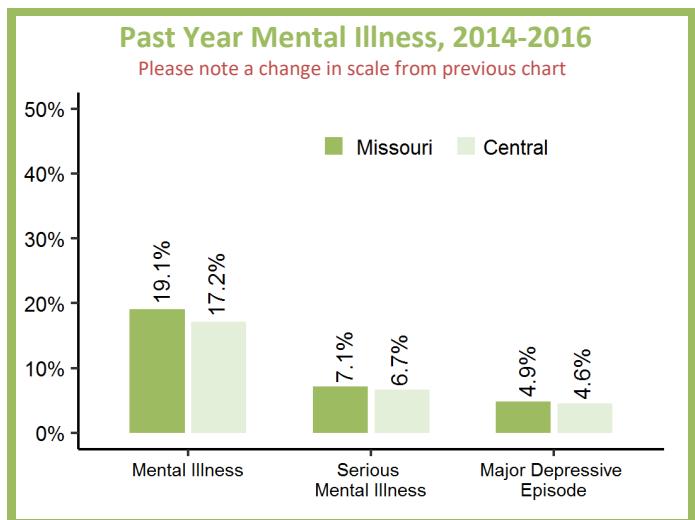
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Boone County had 1047 DWI arrests, 226 liquor law violations and 1172 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Boone County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 134 in 2016 to 107 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
107	2	37	68	2	45	3	28

Mental Health Data for Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2008 Boone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 23 Boone County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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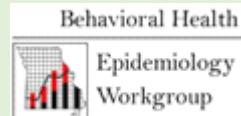
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Buchanan County

2019



Buchanan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 88,571 in 2018. Buchanan County ranks 13 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$46,516.

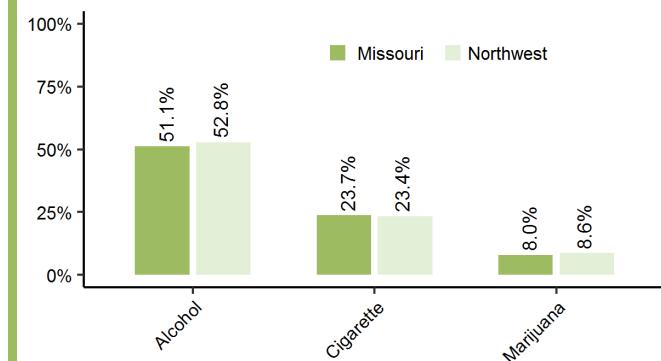
Substance Use in Buchanan County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Buchanan County residents had a total of 78 alcohol-related and 101 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 293 alcohol-related and 205 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 755 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 164 were primarily due to alcohol, 173 were primarily due to marijuana, and 54 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

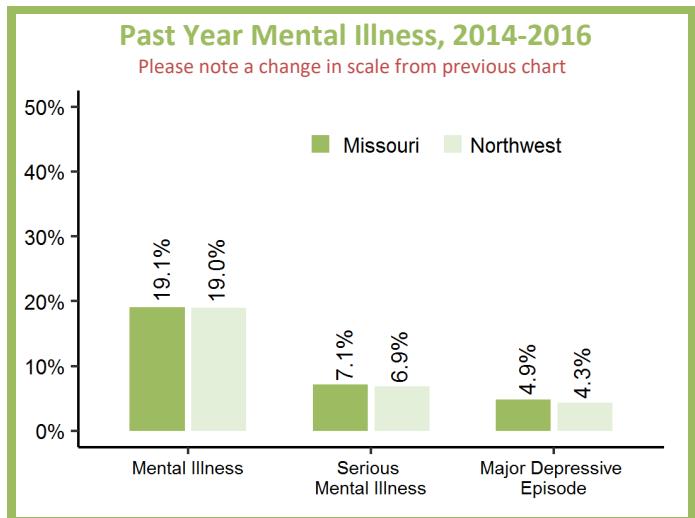
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Buchanan County had 241 DWI arrests, 44 liquor law violations and 362 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Buchanan County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 99 in 2016 to 106 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
106	1	35	70	4	51	5	18

Mental Health Data for Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2098 Buchanan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 24 Buchanan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Butler County

2019



Butler County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 42,639 in 2018. Butler County ranks 26 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 21.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$39,642.

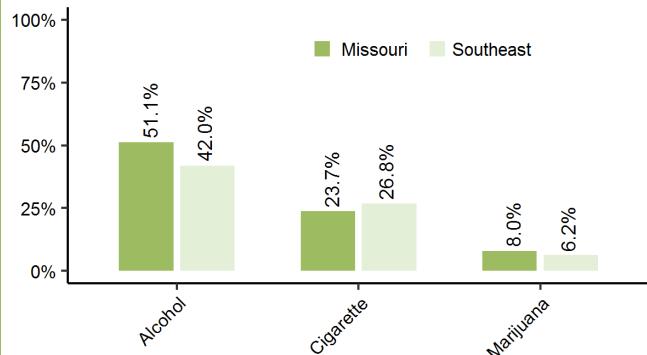
Substance Use in Butler County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Butler County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 65 alcohol-related and 123 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 548 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 95 were primarily due to alcohol, 100 were primarily due to marijuana, and 35 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

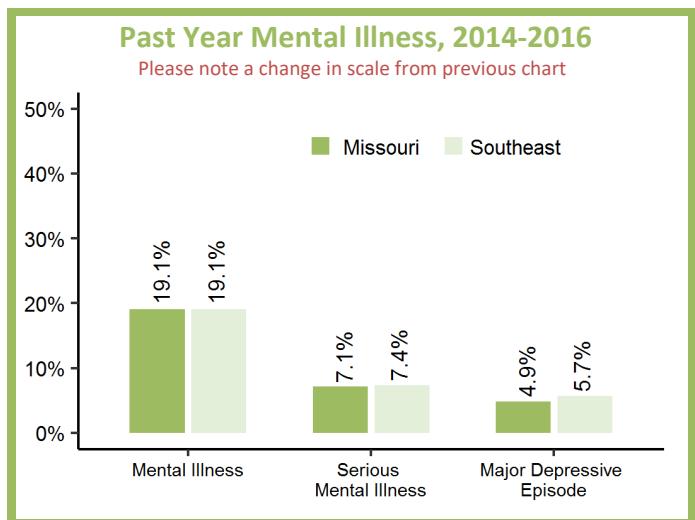
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Butler County had 126 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 365 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Butler County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 31 in 2016 to 36 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
36	2	10	24	2	10	2	6

Mental Health Data for Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 963 Butler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Butler County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.0% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Caldwell County

2019



Caldwell County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,108 in 2018. Caldwell County ranks 92 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,252.

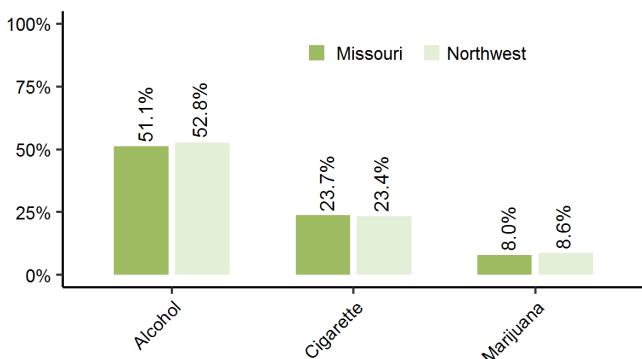
Substance Use in Caldwell County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Caldwell County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 52 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

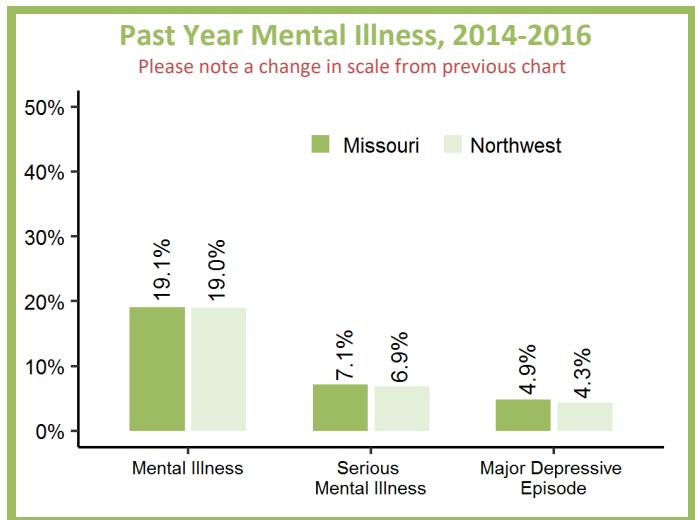
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Caldwell County had 33 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 73 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Caldwell County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2016 to 4 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	3	1	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 136 Caldwell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Caldwell County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Callaway County

2019



Callaway County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 44,889 in 2018. Callaway County ranks 24 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$53,317.

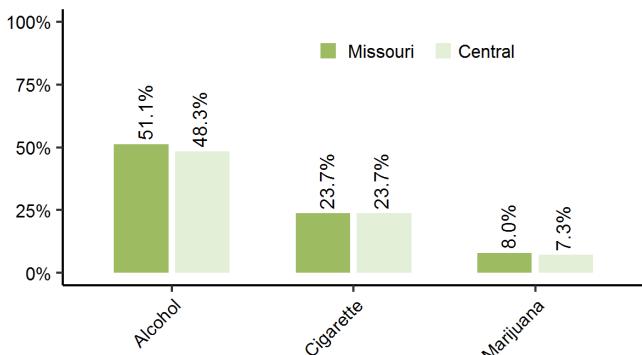
Substance Use in Callaway County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Callaway County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 87 alcohol-related and 62 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 291 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 84 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

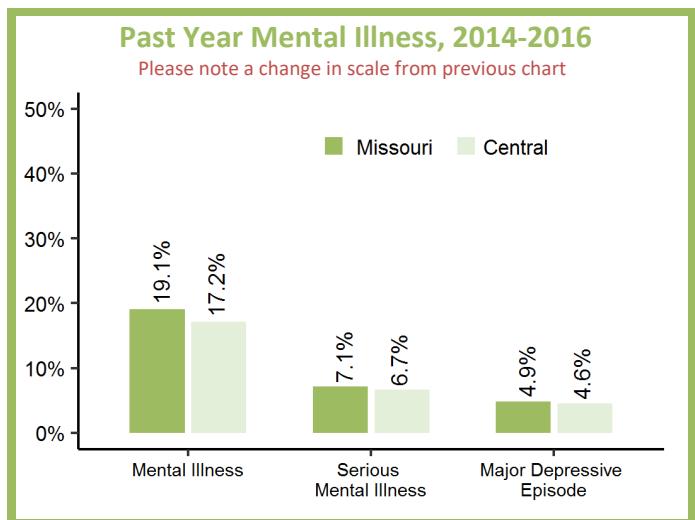
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Callaway County had 210 DWI arrests, 33 liquor law violations and 458 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Callaway County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 46 in 2016 to 40 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	1	17	22	1	26	2	4

Mental Health Data for Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 615 Callaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Callaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Camden County

2019



Camden County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 45,815 in 2018. Camden County ranks 23 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$51,489.

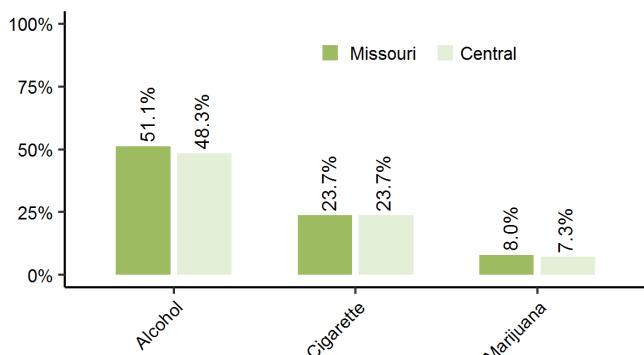
Substance Use in Camden County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Camden County residents had a total of 79 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 55 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 259 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 72 were primarily due to alcohol, 39 were primarily due to marijuana, and 14 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

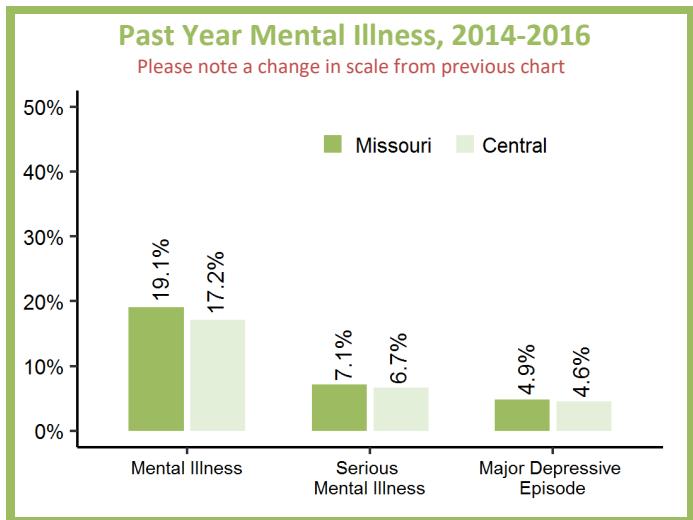
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Camden County had 224 DWI arrests, 34 liquor law violations and 324 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Camden County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 69 in 2016 to 66 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
66	4	23	39	4	42	0	5

Mental Health Data for Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 407 Camden County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Camden County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 15.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

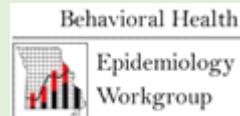
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Cape Girardeau County

2019



Cape Girardeau County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 78,753 in 2018. Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$51,955.

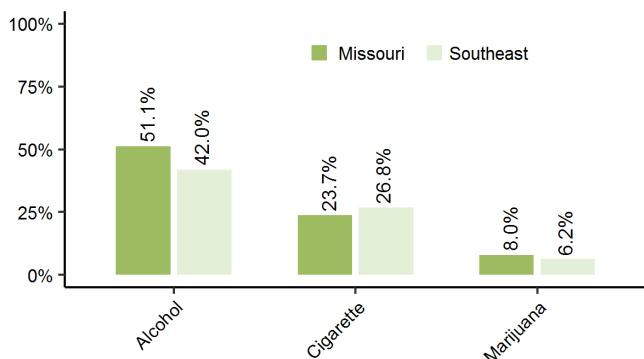
Substance Use in Cape Girardeau County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 77 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 179 alcohol-related and 151 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 635 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 154 were primarily due to alcohol, 96 were primarily due to marijuana, and 31 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

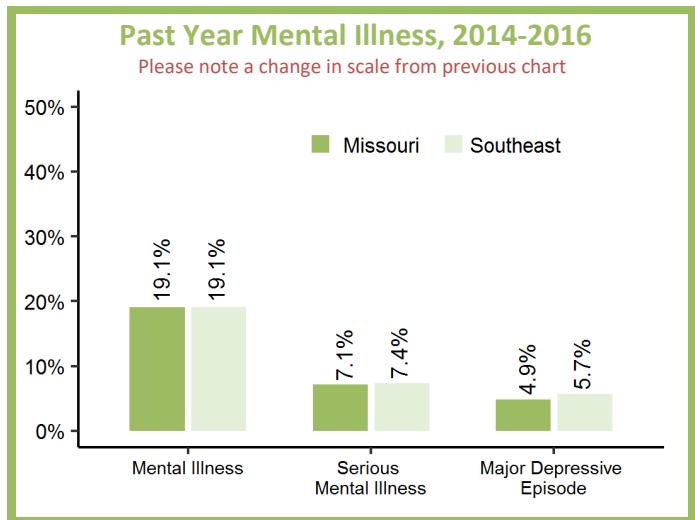
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Cape Girardeau County had 252 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 208 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cape Girardeau County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 76 in 2016 to 89 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
89	3	28	58	3	45	0	18

Mental Health Data for Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1868 Cape Girardeau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 17 Cape Girardeau County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 21.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 17.4% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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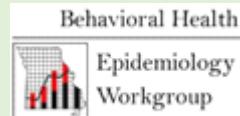
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Carroll County

2019



Carroll County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,743 in 2018. Carroll County ranks 95 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,404.

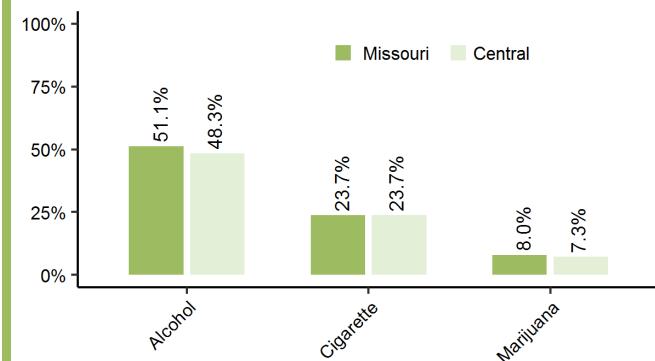
Substance Use in Carroll County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Carroll County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 62 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 15 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

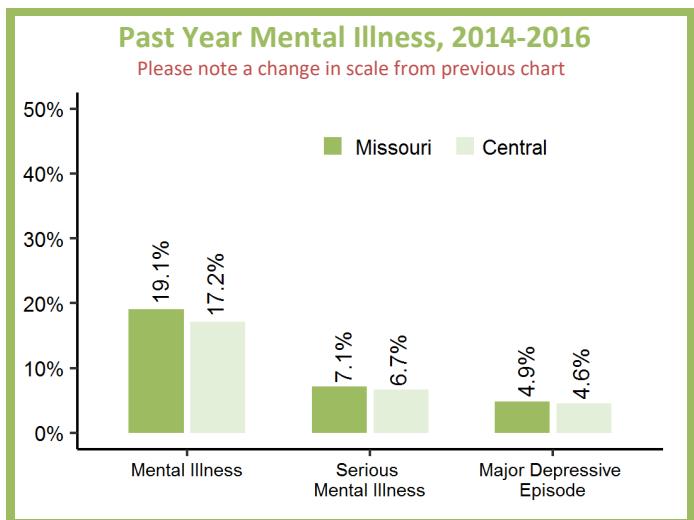
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Carroll County had 33 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 109 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carroll County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2016 to 12 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	1	4	7	2	6	0	6

Mental Health Data for Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 138 Carroll County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Carroll County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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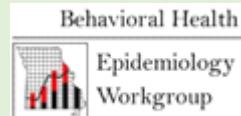
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Carter County

2019



Carter County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,054 in 2018. Carter County ranks 106 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 14.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,793.

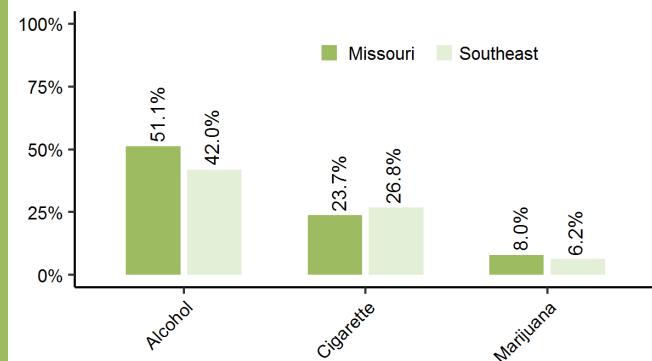
Substance Use in Carter County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Carter County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

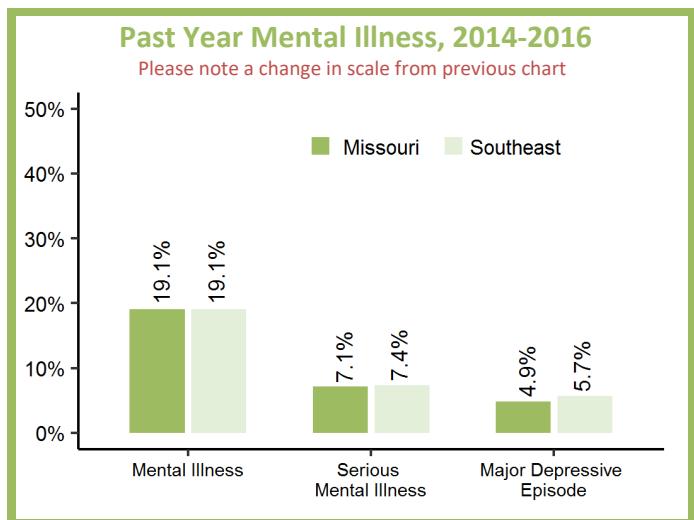
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Carter County had 20 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 52 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carter County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2016 to 4 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	2	2	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 Carter County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Carter County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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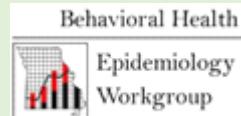
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Cass County

2019



Cass County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 104,954 in 2018. Cass County ranks 10 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 9.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$65,839.

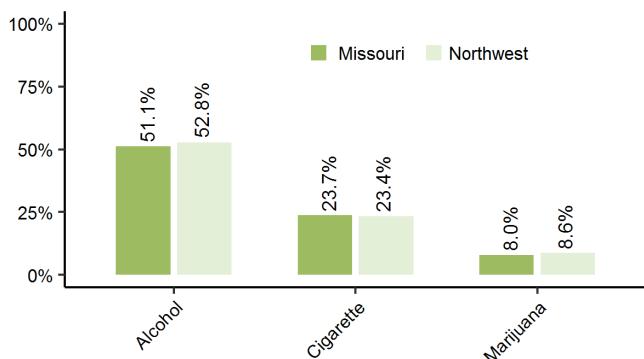
Substance Use in Cass County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Cass County residents had a total of 109 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 230 alcohol-related and 203 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 531 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 153 were primarily due to alcohol, 137 were primarily due to marijuana, and 21 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

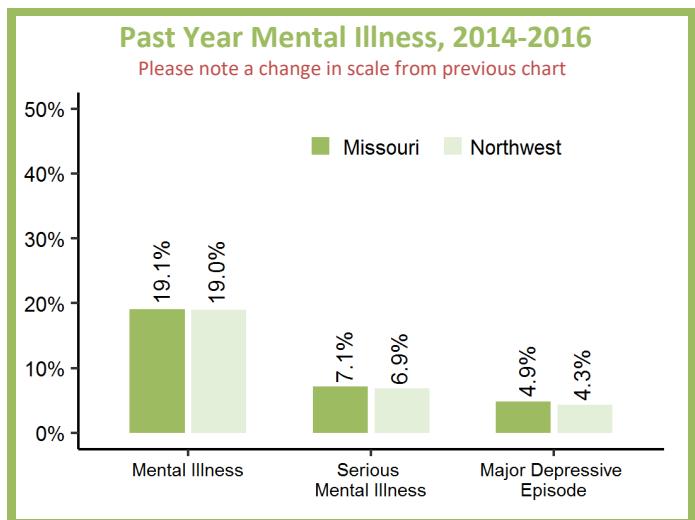
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Cass County had 295 DWI arrests, 59 liquor law violations and 527 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cass County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 78 in 2016 to 92 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
92	1	27	64	1	38	1	16

Mental Health Data for Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 907 Cass County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 28 Cass County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Cedar County

2019



Cedar County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 14,165 in 2018. Cedar County ranks 72 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 22.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$37,958.

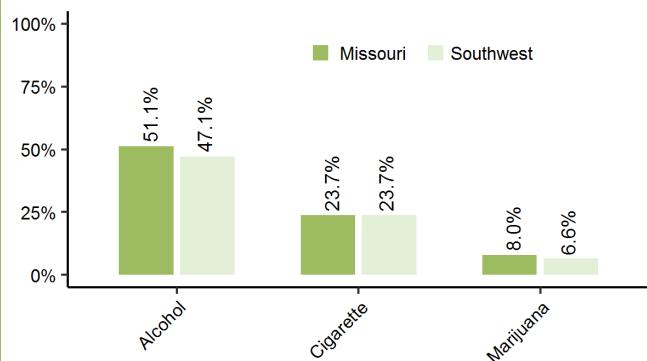
Substance Use in Cedar County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Cedar County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 134 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

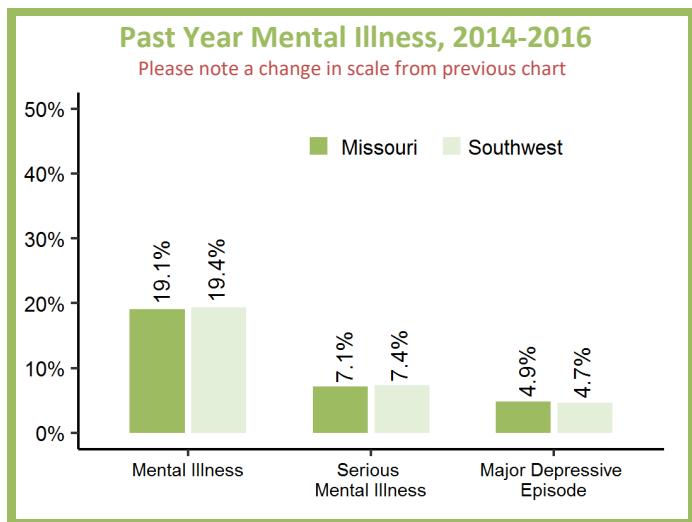
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Cedar County had 45 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 32 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cedar County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2016 to 6 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	2	3	1	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 238 Cedar County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 5 Cedar County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Chariton County

2019



Chariton County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 7,451 in 2018. Chariton County ranks 101 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 14.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,587.

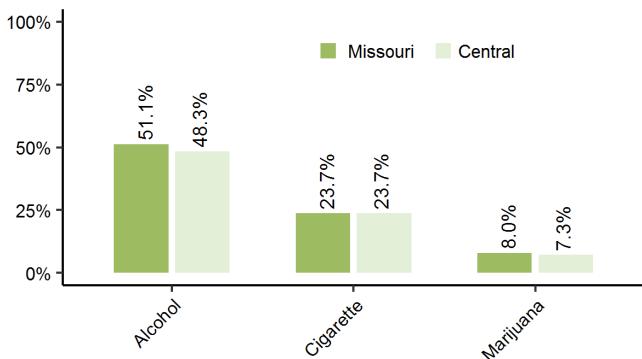
Substance Use in Chariton County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Chariton County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 32 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

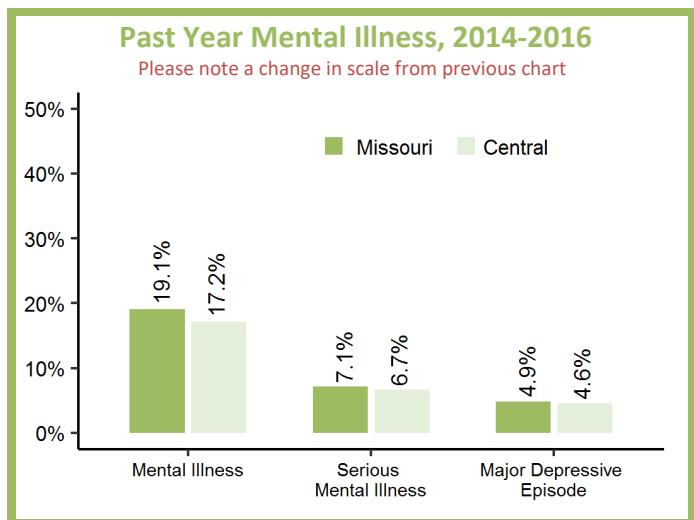
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Chariton County had 19 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 15 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Chariton County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2016 to 4 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 59 Chariton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Chariton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Christian County

2019



Christian County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 86,983 in 2018. Christian County ranks 14 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 10.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$58,931.

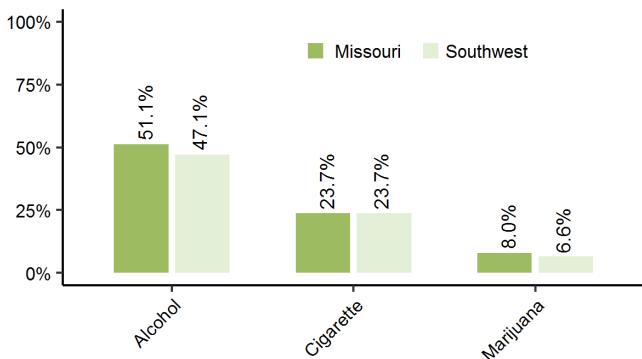
Substance Use in Christian County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Christian County residents had a total of 155 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 171 alcohol-related and 151 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 320 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 117 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

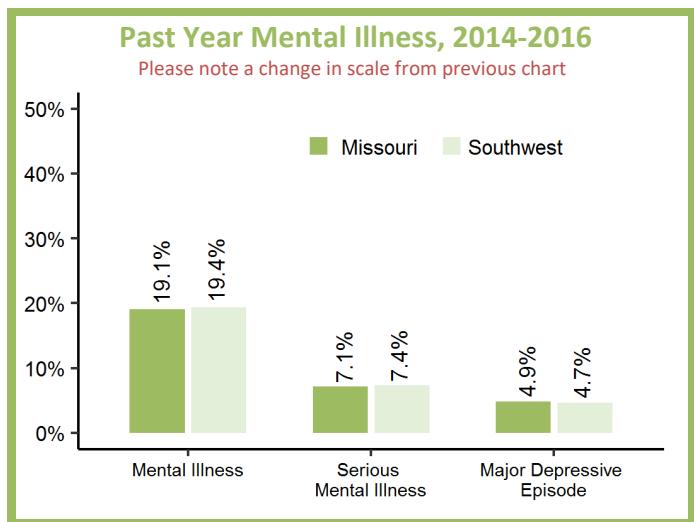
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Christian County had 304 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 635 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Christian County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 58 in 2016 to 69 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
69	3	26	40	4	36	0	9

Mental Health Data for Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 377 Christian County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 24 Christian County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Clark County

2019



Clark County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,842 in 2018. Clark County ranks 102 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,130.

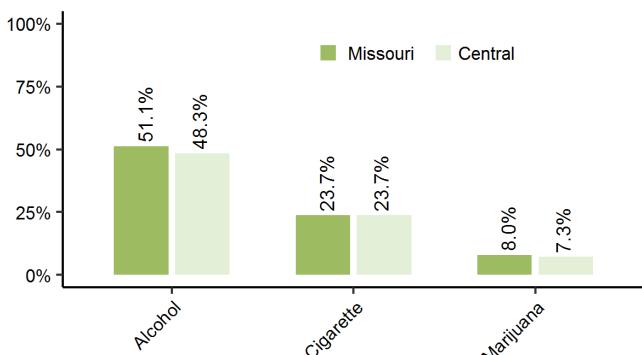
Substance Use in Clark County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Clark County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 69 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

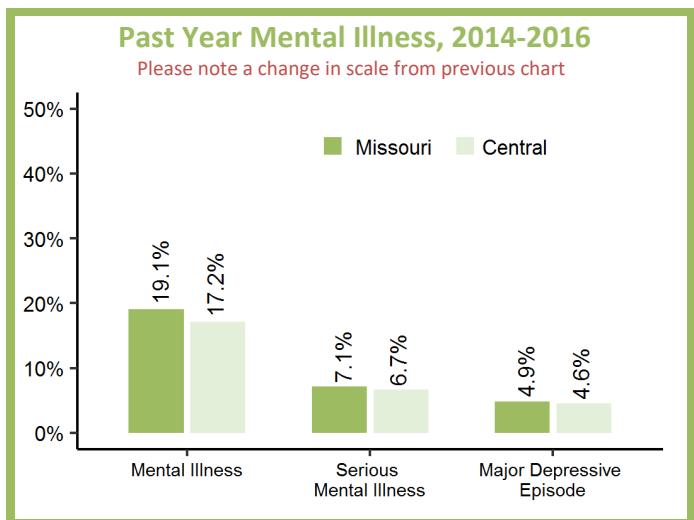
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Clark County had 35 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 103 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clark County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2016 to 6 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	1	4	1	5	1	4

Mental Health Data for Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 75 Clark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Clark County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

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Behavioral Health Profile

Clay County

2019



Clay County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 246,365 in 2018. Clay County ranks 6 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 8.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$67,666.

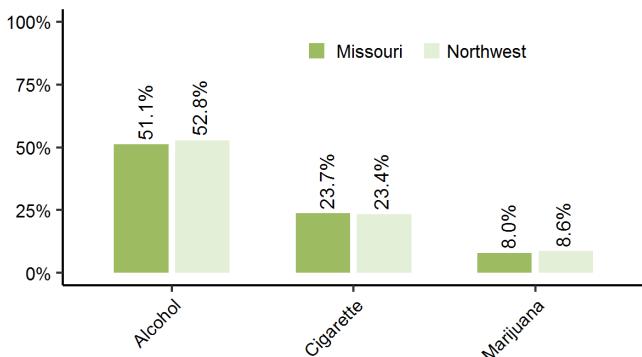
Substance Use in Clay County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Clay County residents had a total of 368 alcohol-related and 173 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 687 alcohol-related and 352 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 1142 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 354 were primarily due to alcohol, 213 were primarily due to marijuana, and 36 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

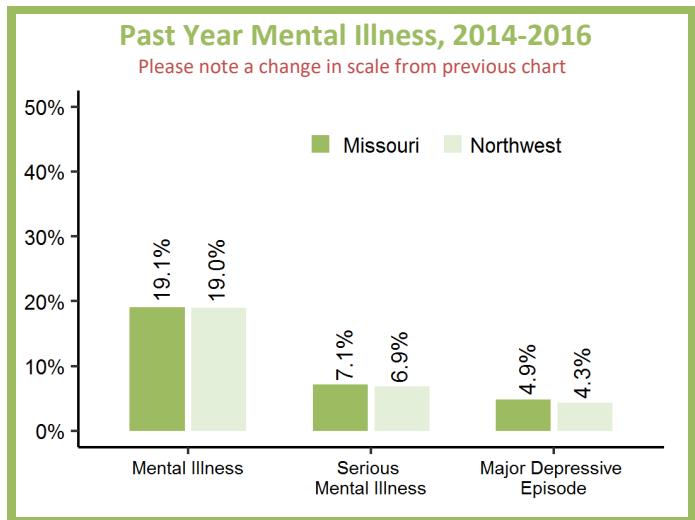
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Clay County had 855 DWI arrests, 78 liquor law violations and 1349 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clay County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 167 in 2016 to 170 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
170	3	63	104	3	85	0	16

Mental Health Data for Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2755 Clay County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 46 Clay County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Clinton County

2019



Clinton County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 20,470 in 2018. Clinton County ranks 54 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 11.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$57,807.

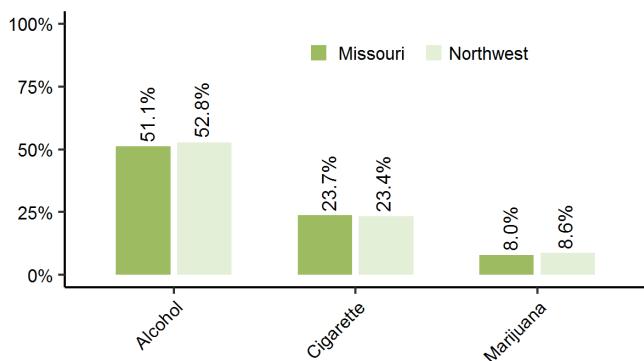
Substance Use in Clinton County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Clinton County residents had a total of 23 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 140 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

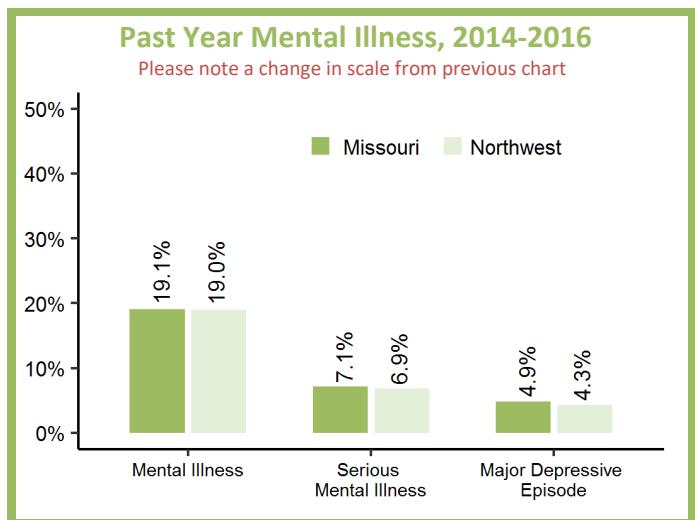
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Clinton County had 93 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 205 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clinton County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	6	5	0	8	0	4

Mental Health Data for Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 171 Clinton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Clinton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.5% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Cole County

2019



Cole County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 76,796 in 2018. Cole County ranks 16 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$55,315.

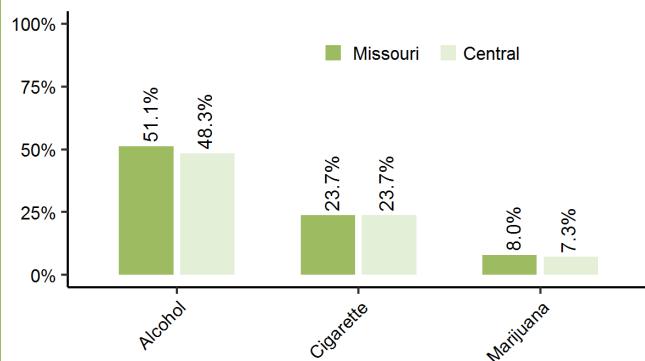
Substance Use in Cole County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Cole County residents had a total of 78 alcohol-related and 59 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 181 alcohol-related and 126 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 580 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 181 were primarily due to alcohol, 112 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

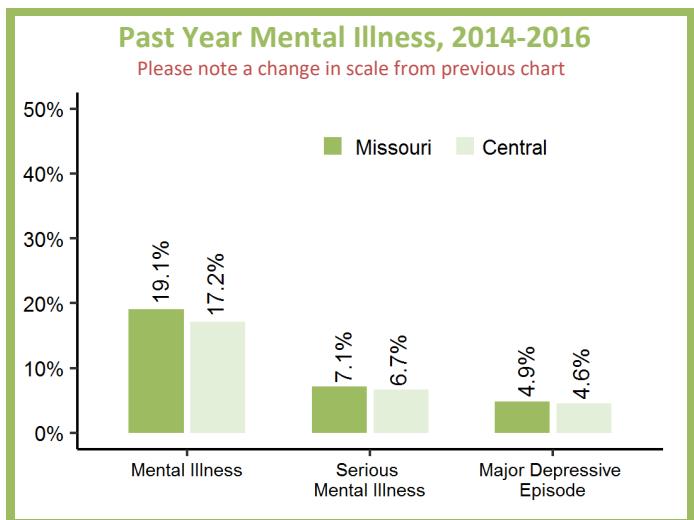
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Cole County had 317 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 529 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cole County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 72 in 2016 to 65 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
65	0	18	47	0	24	0	3

Mental Health Data for Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 803 Cole County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 19 Cole County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.5% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Cooper County
2019



Cooper County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 17,603 in 2018. Cooper County ranks 62 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 11.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$48,851.

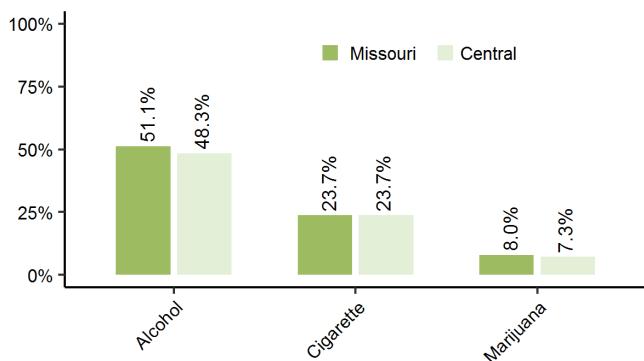
Substance Use in Cooper County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Cooper County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 27 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 114 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 30 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

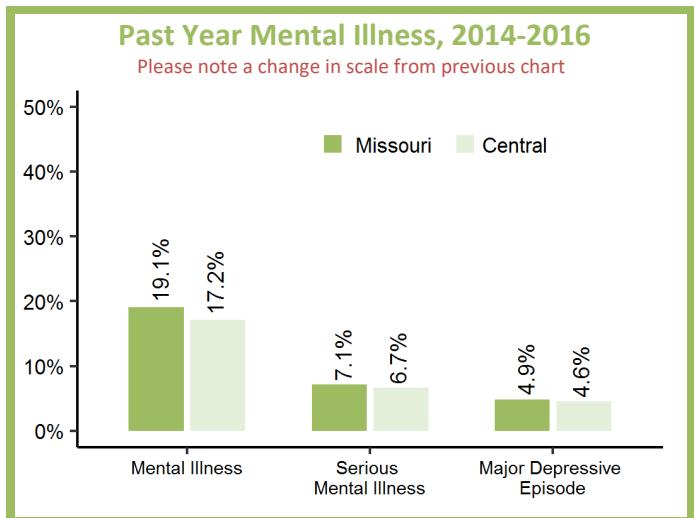
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Cooper County had 86 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 217 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cooper County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 25 in 2016 to 18 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	0	10	8	0	11	0	2

Mental Health Data for Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 148 Cooper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Cooper County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Crawford County

2019



Crawford County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 23,957 in 2018. Crawford County ranks 47 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$39,306.

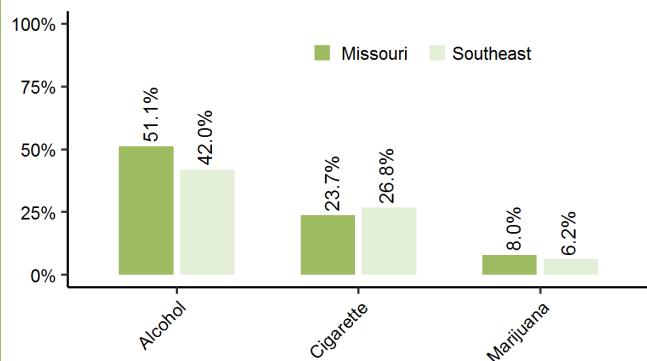
Substance Use in Crawford County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Crawford County residents had a total of 20 alcohol-related and 72 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 45 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 216 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 36 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

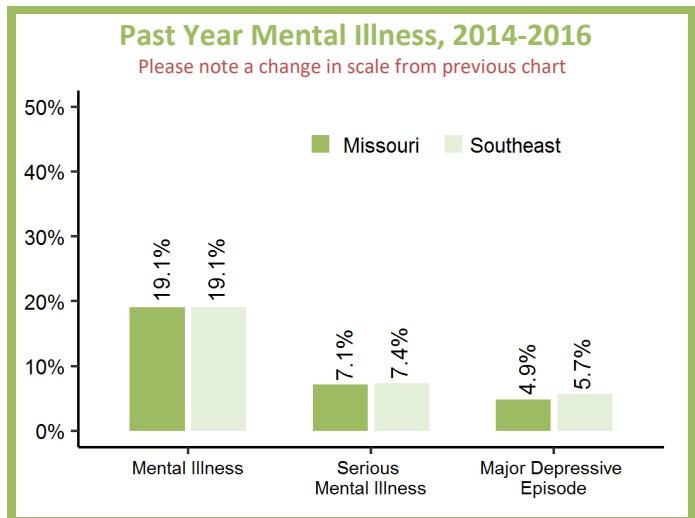
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Crawford County had 151 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 343 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Crawford County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 31 in 2016 to 27 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	0	13	14	0	13	2	1

Mental Health Data for Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 393 Crawford County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Crawford County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 16.0% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Dade County
2019



Dade County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 7,569 in 2018. Dade County ranks 100 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$39,127.

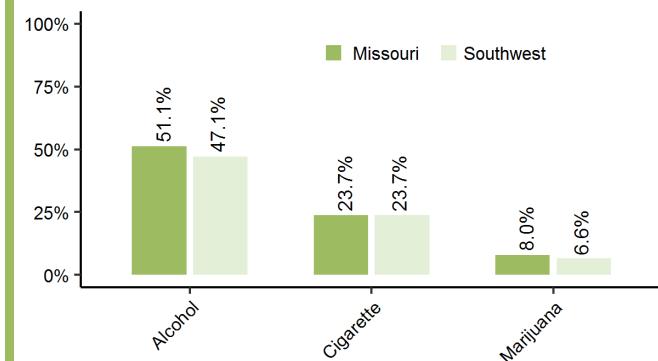
Substance Use in Dade County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Dade County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 15 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

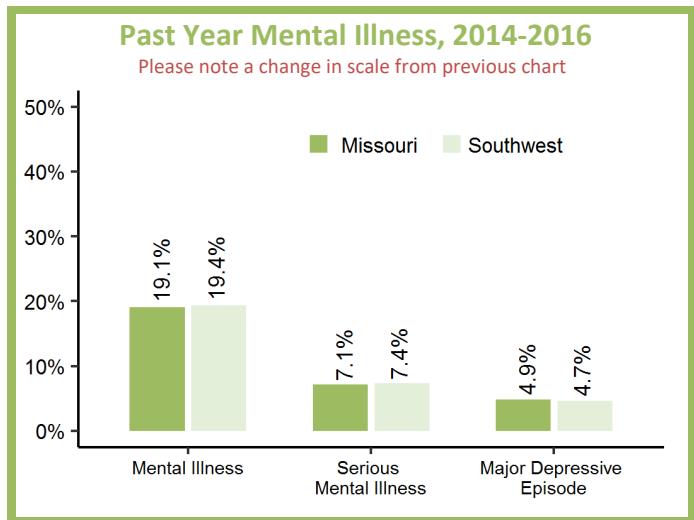
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Dade County had 13 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 161 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dade County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2016 to 7 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	2	5	0	2	1	1

Mental Health Data for Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 27 Dade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Dade County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 13.7% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Dallas County

2019



Dallas County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,762 in 2018. Dallas County ranks 64 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,685.

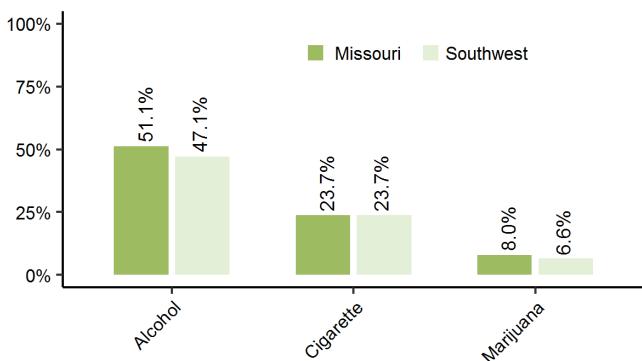
Substance Use in Dallas County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Dallas County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 26 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 68 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

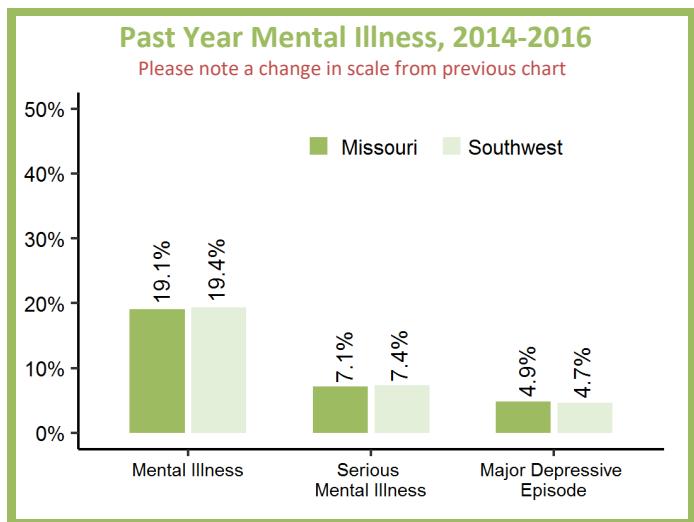
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Dallas County had 27 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 62 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dallas County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2016 to 16 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	2	8	6	2	10	0	0

Mental Health Data for Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 102 Dallas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Dallas County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Daviess County

2019



Daviess County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,313 in 2018. Daviess County ranks 98 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 13.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,342.

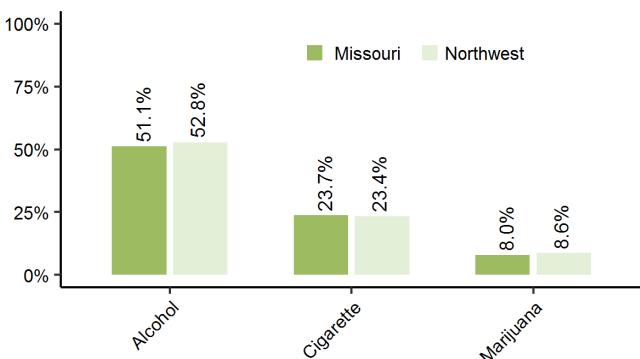
Substance Use in Daviess County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Daviess County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 29 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

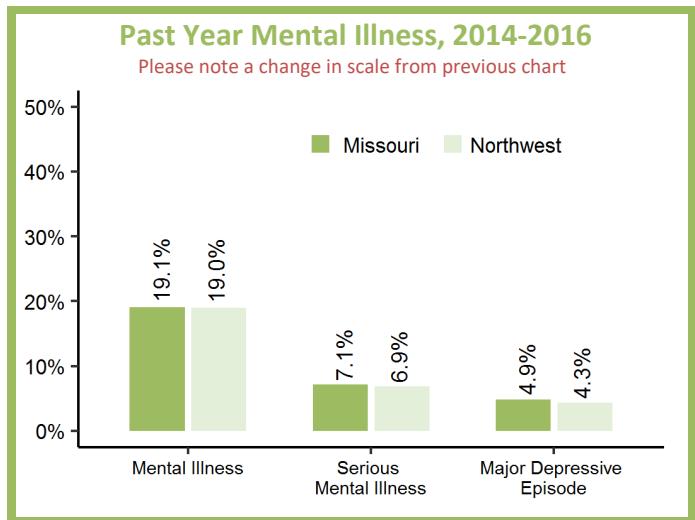
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Daviess County had 43 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 43 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Daviess County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2016 to 8 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	2	1	5	2	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 121 Daviess County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Daviess County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

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Behavioral Health Profile

DeKalb County

2019



DeKalb County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,630 in 2018. DeKalb County ranks 78 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$48,060.

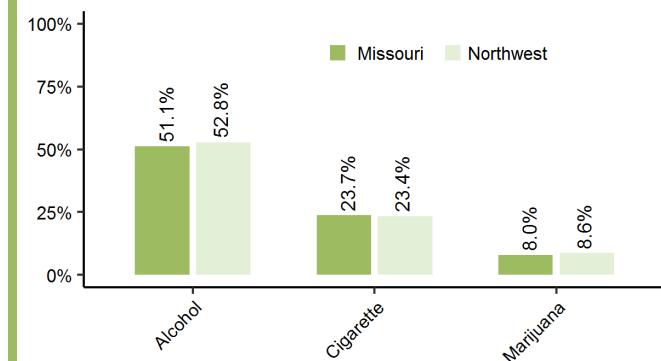
Substance Use in DeKalb County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, DeKalb County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 36 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

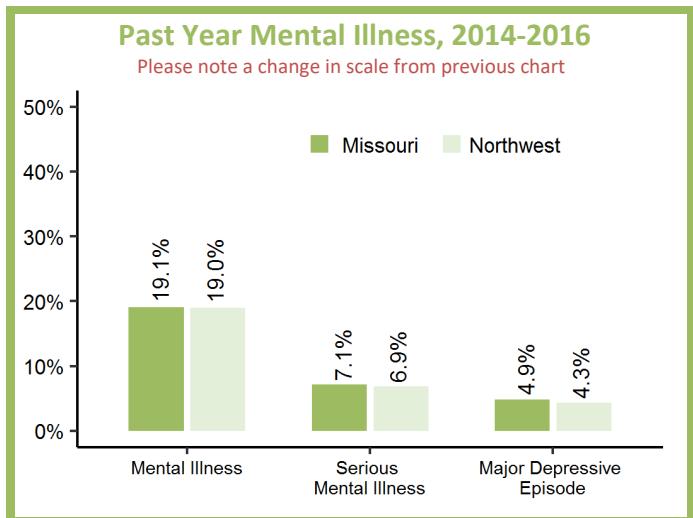
Law Enforcement: In 2018, DeKalb County had 47 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 51 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in DeKalb County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2016 to 7 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	5	2	0	6	0	0

Mental Health Data for DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 DeKalb County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 DeKalb County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 20.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 18.2% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Dent County

2019



Dent County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,441 in 2018. Dent County ranks 68 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$35,445.

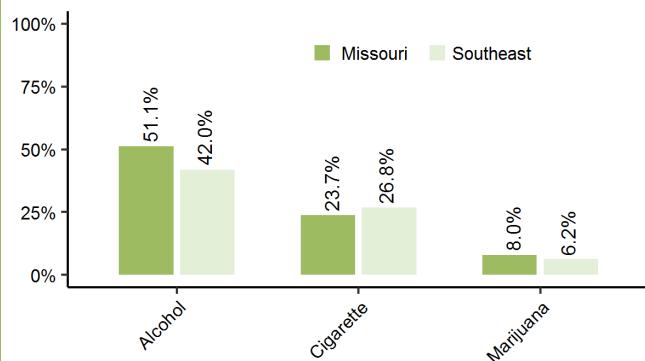
Substance Use in Dent County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Dent County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 147 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

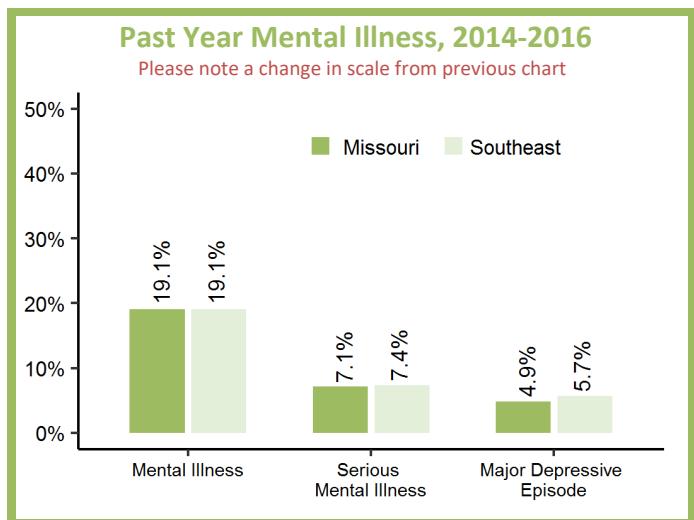
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Dent County had 67 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 98 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dent County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 26 in 2016 to 16 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	4	12	0	4	1	4

Mental Health Data for Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 253 Dent County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Dent County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Douglas County
2019



Douglas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,373 in 2018. Douglas County ranks 75 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$34,265.

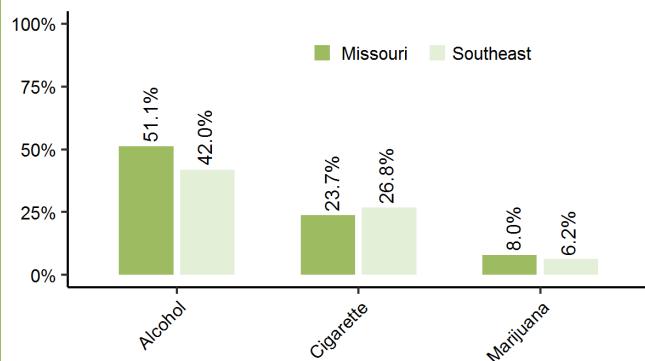
Substance Use in Douglas County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Douglas County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 63 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

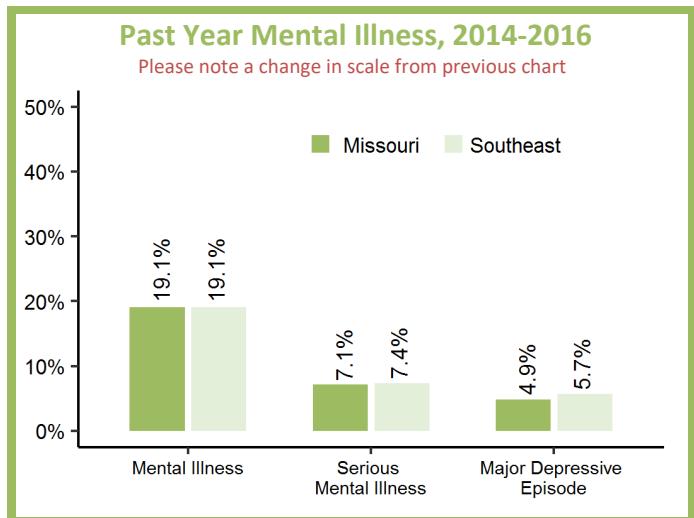
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Douglas County had 32 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 150 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Douglas County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	5	6	0	9	0	0

Mental Health Data for Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 62 Douglas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Douglas County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Dunklin County

2019



Dunklin County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,423 in 2018. Dunklin County ranks 38 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 26.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,721.

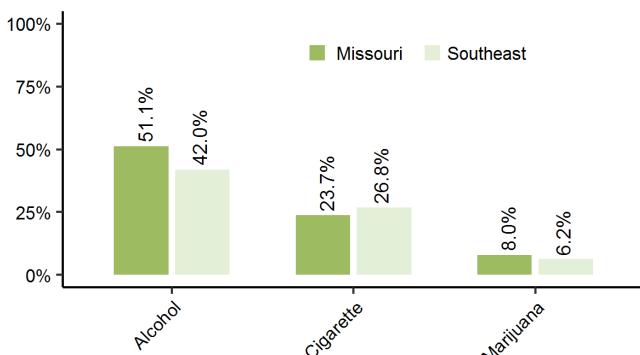
Substance Use in Dunklin County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Dunklin County residents had a total of 36 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 79 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 276 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 45 were primarily due to alcohol, 80 were primarily due to marijuana, and 20 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

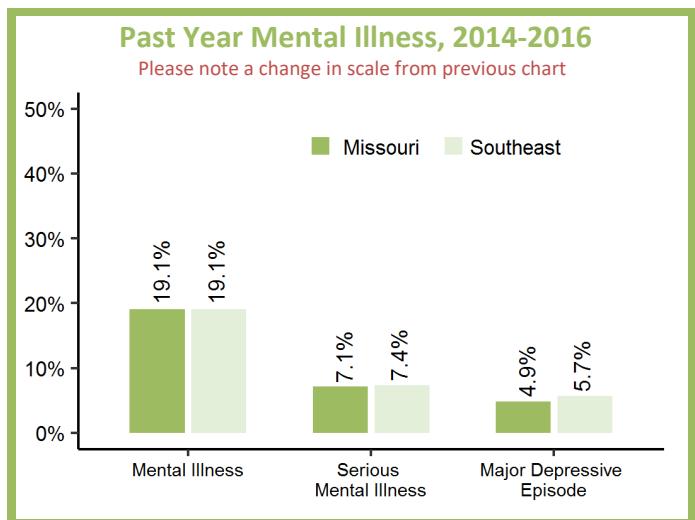
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Dunklin County had 123 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 264 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dunklin County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 21 in 2016 to 21 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	3	6	12	5	13	0	5

Mental Health Data for Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 760 Dunklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 10 Dunklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Franklin County

2019



Franklin County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 103,670 in 2018. Franklin County ranks 11 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 10.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$55,937.

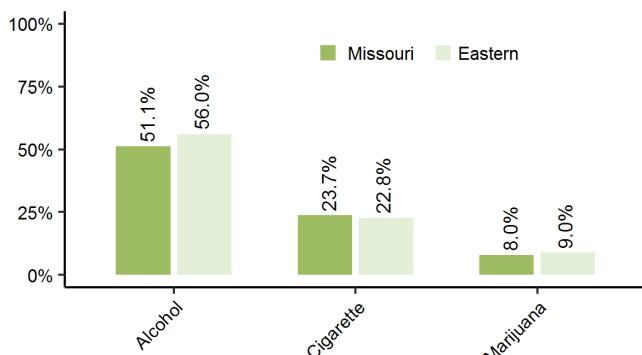
Substance Use in Franklin County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Franklin County residents had a total of 141 alcohol-related and 175 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 202 alcohol-related and 280 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 506 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 100 were primarily due to alcohol, 62 were primarily due to marijuana, and 19 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

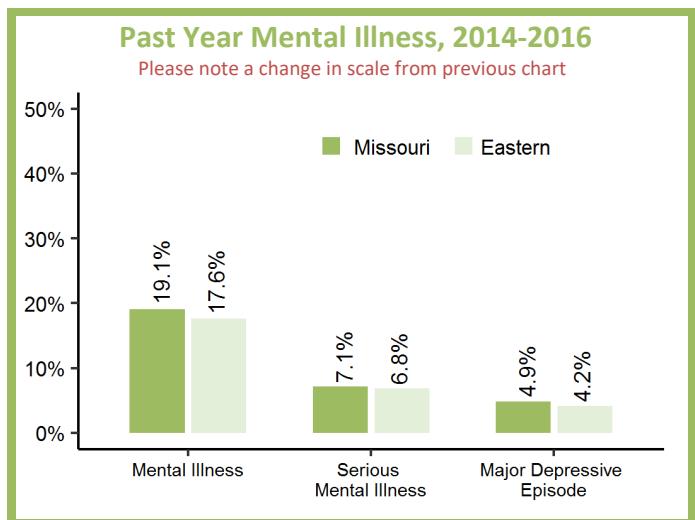
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Franklin County had 561 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 456 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Franklin County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 122 in 2016 to 108 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
108	1	43	64	1	54	6	22

Mental Health Data for Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1219 Franklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 25 Franklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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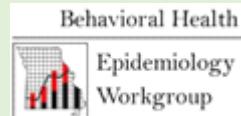
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Gasconade County

2019



Gasconade County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 14,705 in 2018. Gasconade County ranks 71 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$48,711.

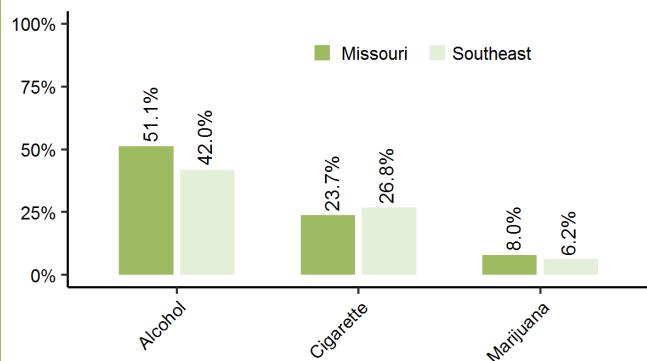
Substance Use in Gasconade County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Gasconade County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 92 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

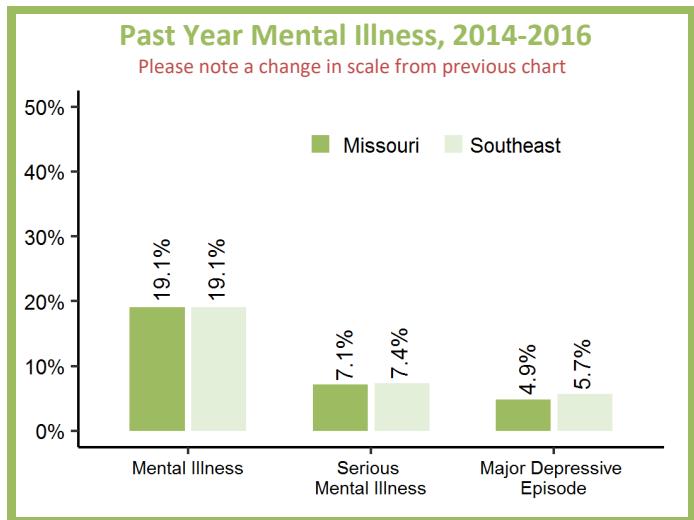
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Gasconade County had 60 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 84 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gasconade County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2016 to 18 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	1	8	9	1	8	1	0

Mental Health Data for Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 158 Gasconade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Gasconade County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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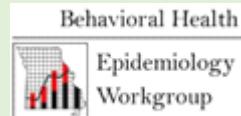
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Gentry County

2019



Gentry County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,628 in 2018. Gentry County ranks 103 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,182.

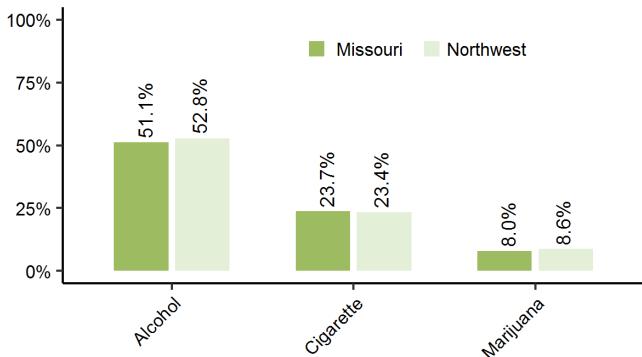
Substance Use in Gentry County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Gentry County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

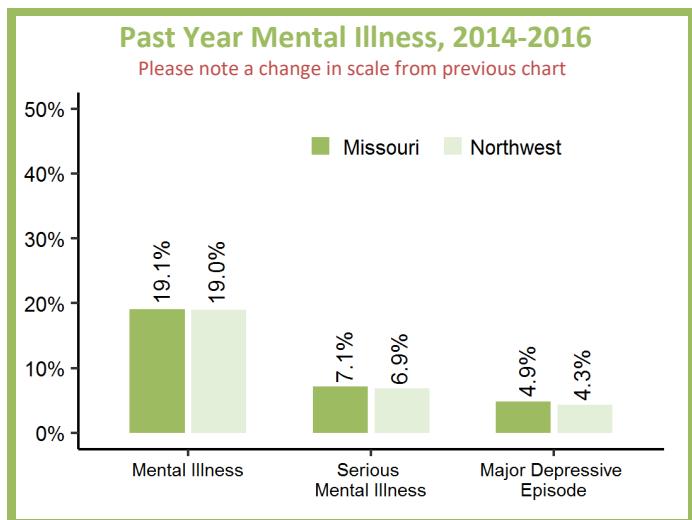
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Gentry County had 21 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 12 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gentry County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2016 to 3 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 40 Gentry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Gentry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

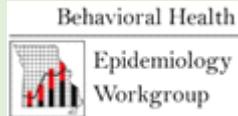
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<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Greene County
2019



Greene County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 291,923 in 2018. Greene County ranks 5 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,608.

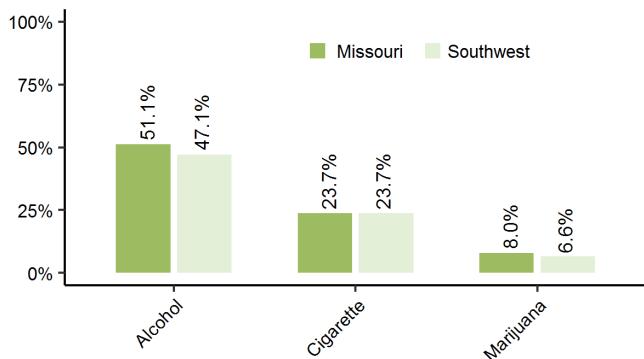
Substance Use in Greene County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Greene County residents had a total of 997 alcohol-related and 451 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1553 alcohol-related and 1232 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 2574 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 667 were primarily due to alcohol, 289 were primarily due to marijuana, and 77 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

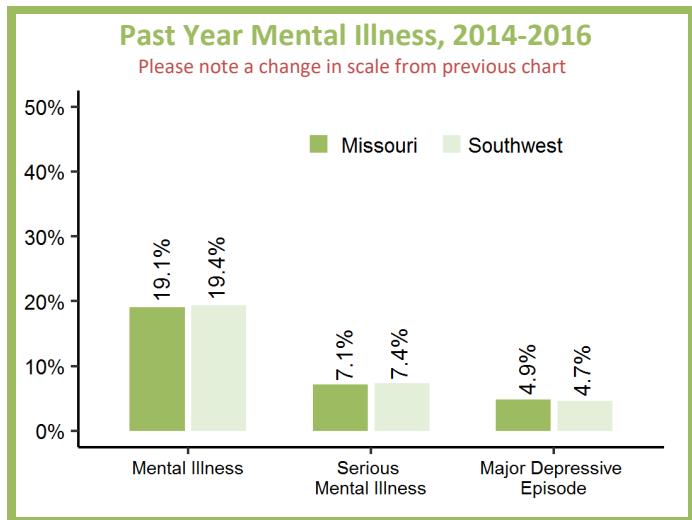
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Greene County had 1560 DWI arrests, 288 liquor law violations and 1896 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Greene County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 277 in 2016 to 293 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
293	4	115	174	4	173	3	87

Mental Health Data for Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 3157 Greene County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 68 Greene County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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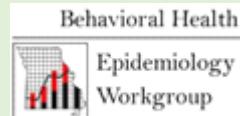
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Grundy County

2019



Grundy County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,914 in 2018. Grundy County ranks 88 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,305.

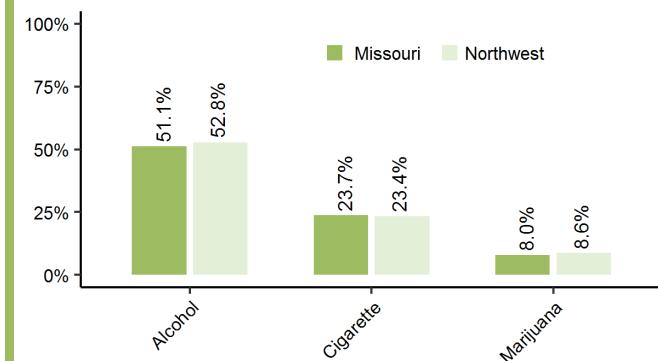
Substance Use in Grundy County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Grundy County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 87 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

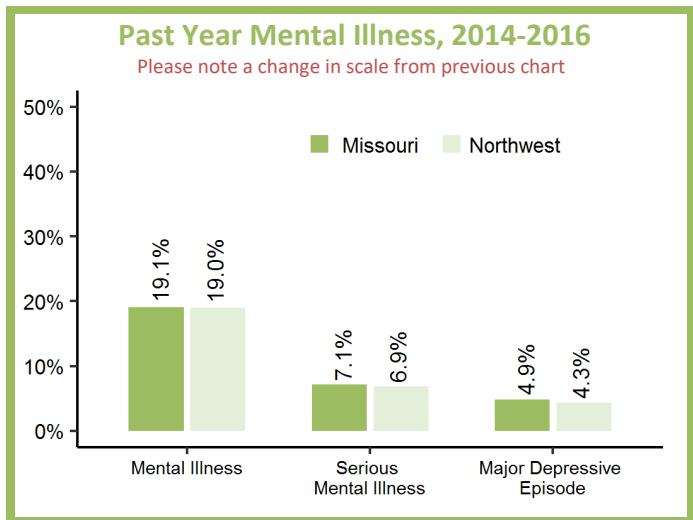
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Grundy County had 23 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 62 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Grundy County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	8	2	0	9	0	1

Mental Health Data for Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 454 Grundy County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Grundy County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.4% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Harrison County

2019



Harrison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,414 in 2018. Harrison County ranks 97 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,139.

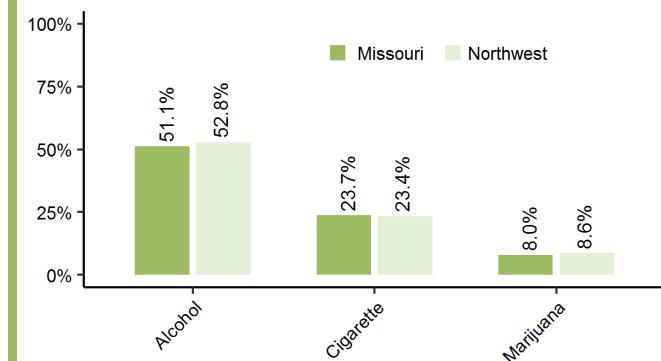
Substance Use in Harrison County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Harrison County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 50 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

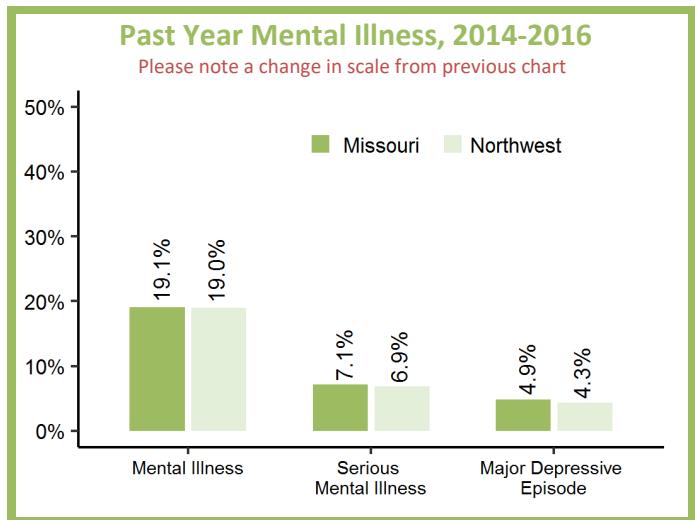
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Harrison County had 51 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 83 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Harrison County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2016 to 13 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	2	6	5	2	11	0	1

Mental Health Data for Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 177 Harrison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Harrison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 5.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 5.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Henry County

2019



Henry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 21,792 in 2018. Henry County ranks 52 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 21.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,615.

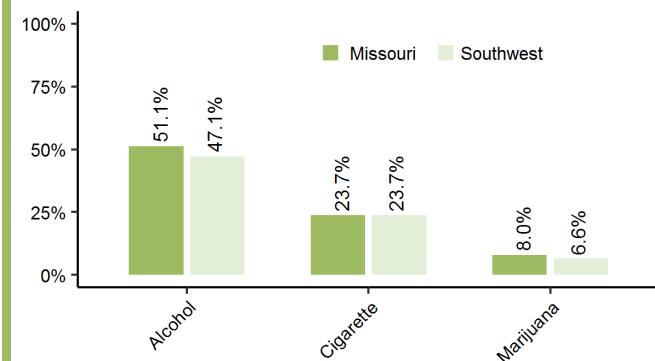
Substance Use in Henry County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Henry County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 252 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 45 were primarily due to alcohol, 63 were primarily due to marijuana, and 14 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

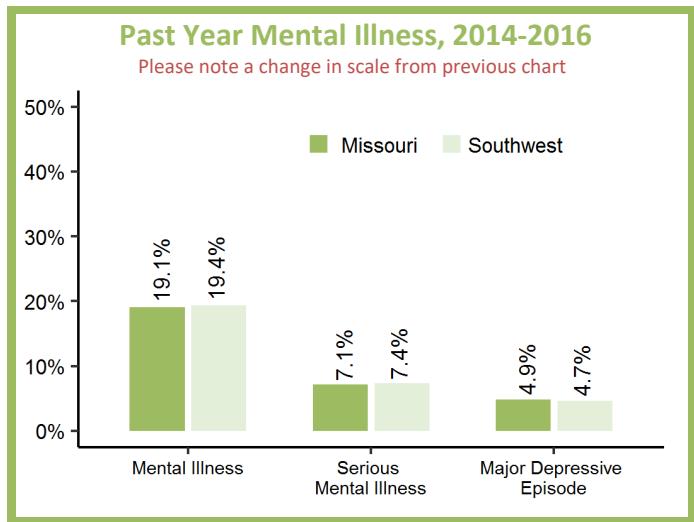
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Henry County had 66 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 163 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Henry County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 21 in 2016 to 29 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
29	1	18	10	1	23	1	1

Mental Health Data for Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 481 Henry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Henry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.0% made a plan, and 0.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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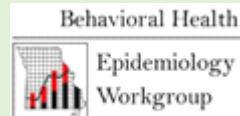
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Hickory County

2019



Hickory County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,509 in 2018. Hickory County ranks 90 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 23.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$35,170.

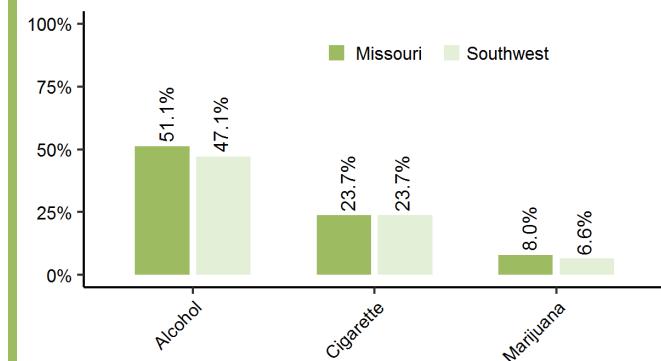
Substance Use in Hickory County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Hickory County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 42 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 11 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

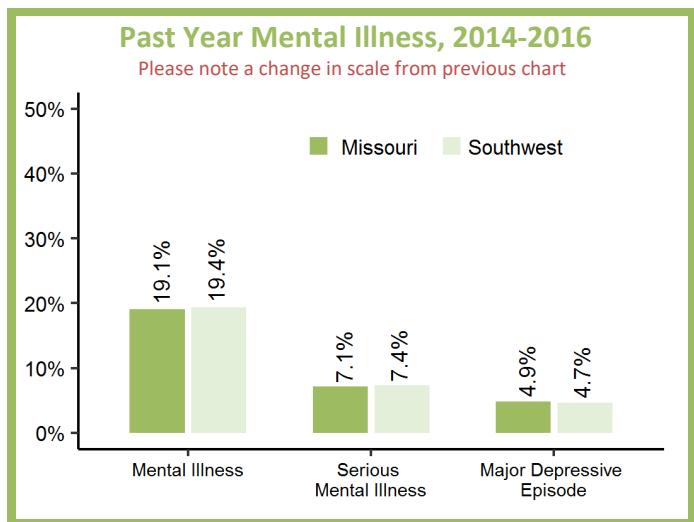
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Hickory County had 25 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 33 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Hickory County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2016 to 5 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	3	1	1	8	0	0

Mental Health Data for Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 26 Hickory County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Hickory County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Holt County

2019



Holt County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,404 in 2018. Holt County ranks 112 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$46,560.

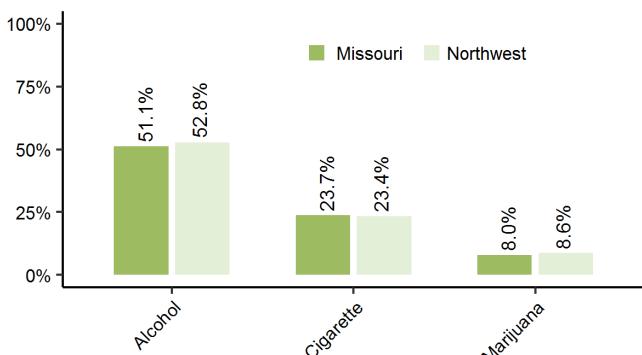
Substance Use in Holt County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Holt County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 17 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of were primarily due to alcohol, were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

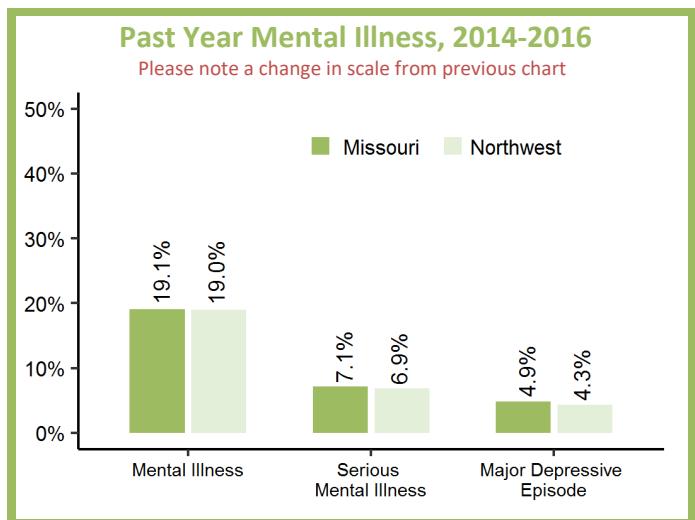
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Holt County had 34 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 59 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Holt County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2016 to 6 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1

Mental Health Data for Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 29 Holt County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Holt County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

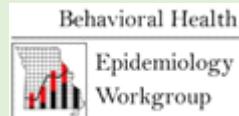
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Behavioral Health Profile

Howard County
2019



Howard County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,137 in 2018. Howard County ranks 87 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,858.

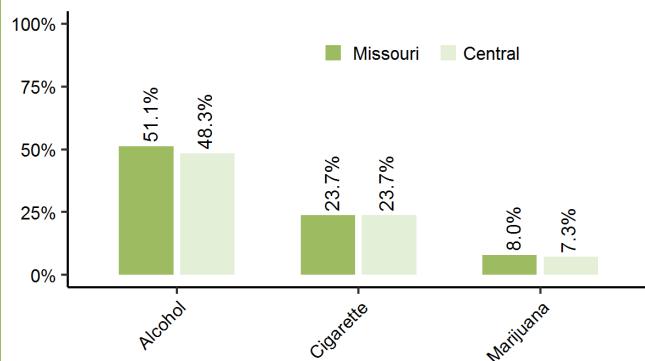
Substance Use in Howard County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Howard County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 64 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

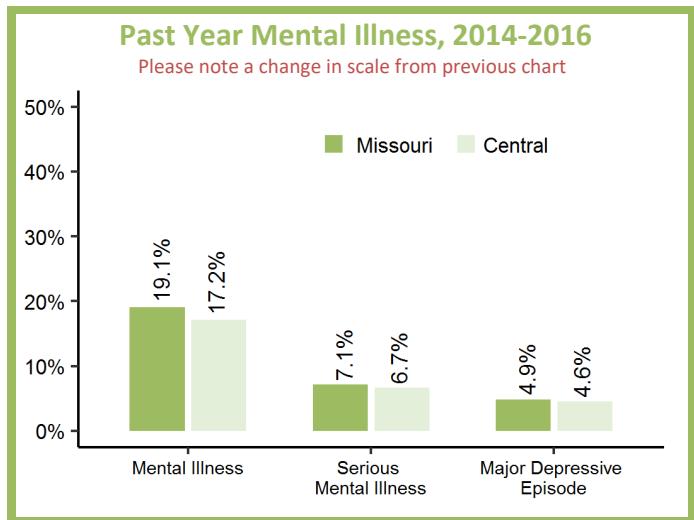
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Howard County had 28 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 114 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howard County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	5	6	0	7	0	4

Mental Health Data for Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 82 Howard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Howard County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.9% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Howell County

2019



Howell County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 40,076 in 2018. Howell County ranks 28 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$35,483.

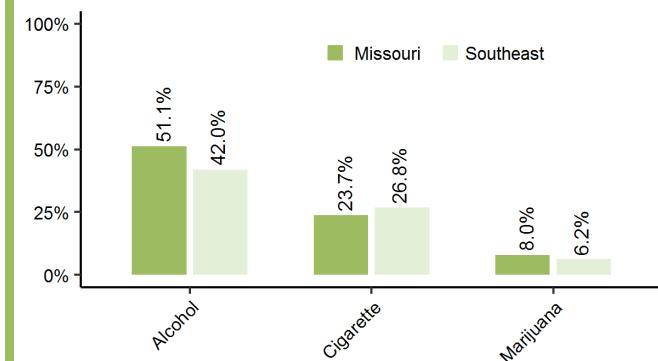
Substance Use in Howell County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Howell County residents had a total of 82 alcohol-related and 73 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 76 alcohol-related and 69 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 271 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 71 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

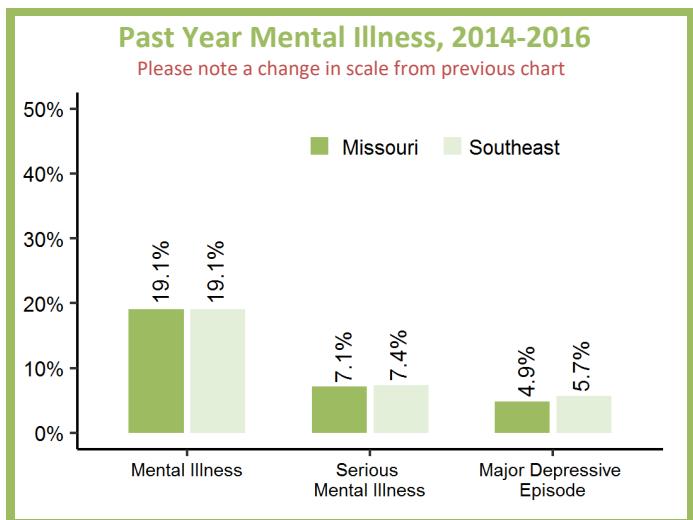
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Howell County had 175 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 325 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howell County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 32 in 2016 to 36 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
36	1	11	24	1	16	0	5

Mental Health Data for Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 965 Howell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Howell County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

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Behavioral Health Profile

Iron County

2019



Iron County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,177 in 2018. Iron County ranks 86 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 21.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$35,682.

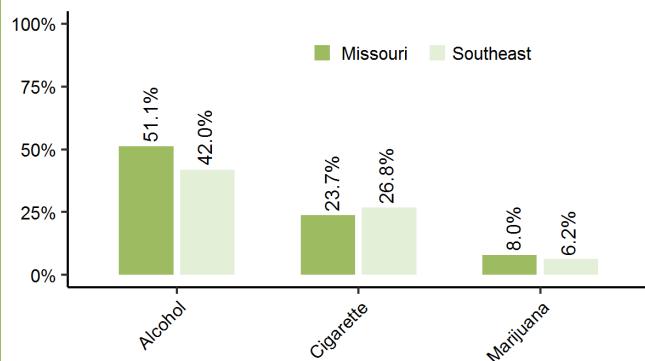
Substance Use in Iron County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Iron County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 96 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

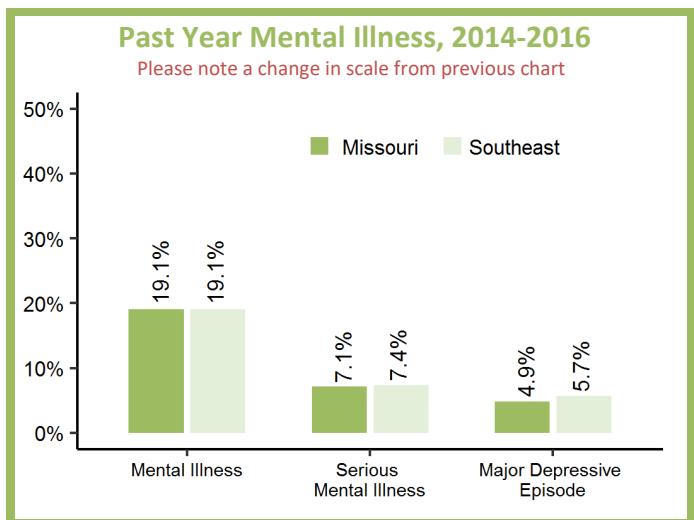
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Iron County had 29 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 27 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Iron County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2016 to 16 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	12	4	0	17	0	3

Mental Health Data for Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 168 Iron County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Iron County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Jackson County

2019



Jackson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 700,307 in 2018. Jackson County ranks 2 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$52,585.

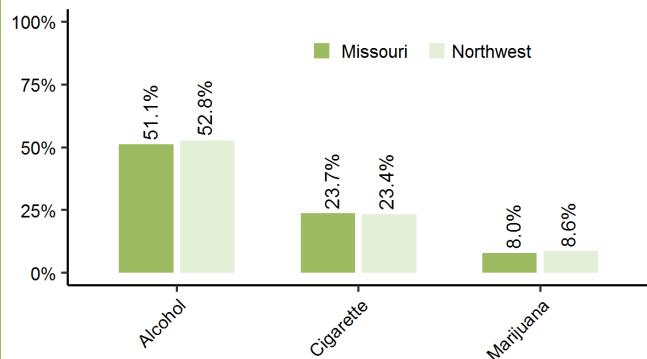
Substance Use in Jackson County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Jackson County residents had a total of 1629 alcohol-related and 921 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5265 alcohol-related and 2436 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 5550 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 1509 were primarily due to alcohol, 824 were primarily due to marijuana, and 165 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

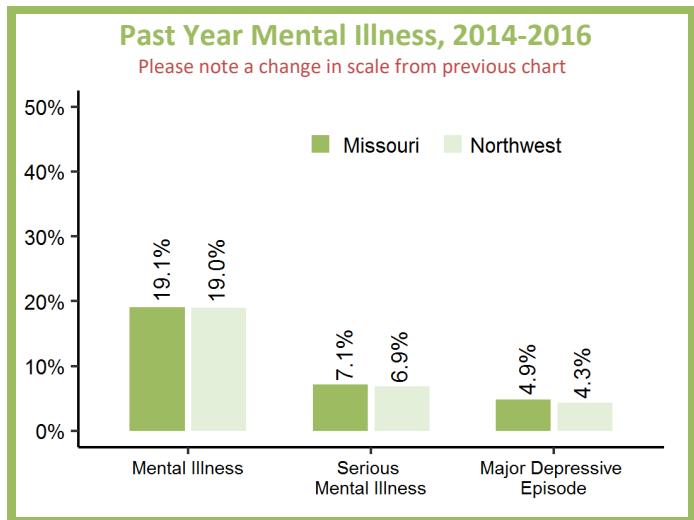
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Jackson County had 2736 DWI arrests, 293 liquor law violations and 3735 drug-related arrests. There were 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jackson County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 606 in 2016 to 653 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
653	12	252	389	15	373	1	112

Mental Health Data for Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 12722 Jackson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 150 Jackson County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Jasper County
2019



Jasper County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 120,636 in 2018. Jasper County ranks 9 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$46,611.

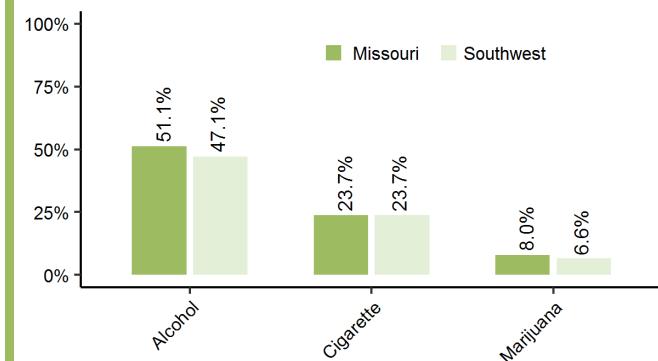
Substance Use in Jasper County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Jasper County residents had a total of 341 alcohol-related and 307 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 500 alcohol-related and 398 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 1090 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 298 were primarily due to alcohol, 142 were primarily due to marijuana, and 57 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

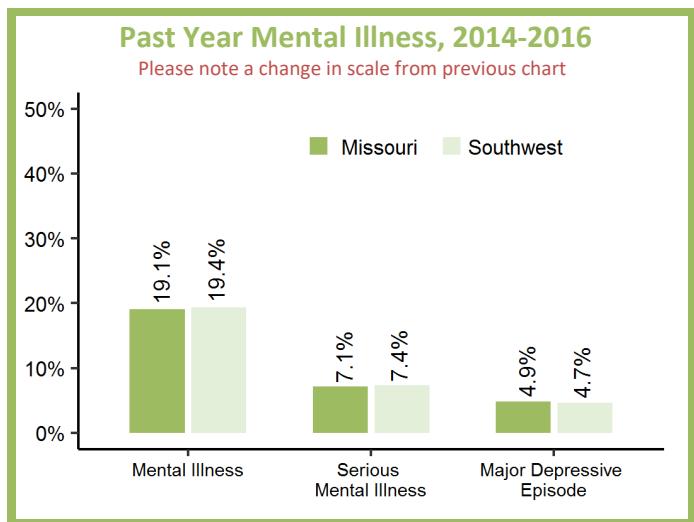
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Jasper County had 766 DWI arrests, 41 liquor law violations and 627 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jasper County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 110 in 2016 to 106 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
106	2	33	71	2	46	0	5

Mental Health Data for Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2558 Jasper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 27 Jasper County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Jefferson County

2019



Jefferson County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 224,347 in 2018. Jefferson County ranks 7 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 10.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$62,334.

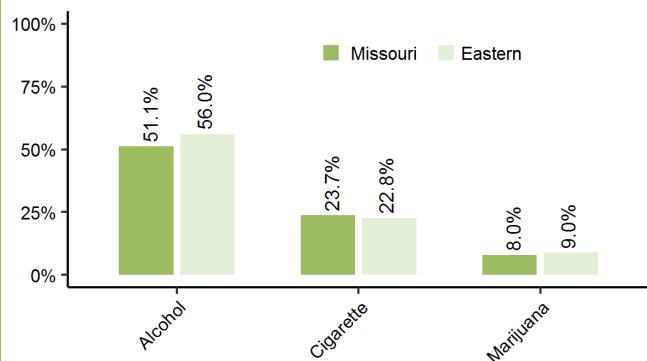
Substance Use in Jefferson County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Jefferson County residents had a total of 209 alcohol-related and 236 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 360 alcohol-related and 624 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 1192 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 278 were primarily due to alcohol, 175 were primarily due to marijuana, and 90 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

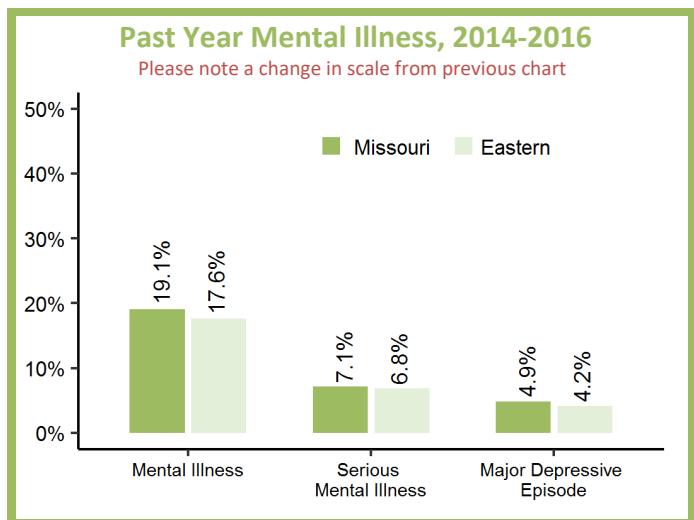
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Jefferson County had 751 DWI arrests, 99 liquor law violations and 1182 drug-related arrests. There were 16 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jefferson County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 191 in 2016 to 217 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
217	4	74	139	4	108	8	53

Mental Health Data for Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2056 Jefferson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 60 Jefferson County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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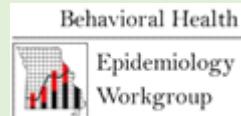
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Johnson County

2019



Johnson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 53,652 in 2018. Johnson County ranks 21 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$54,417.

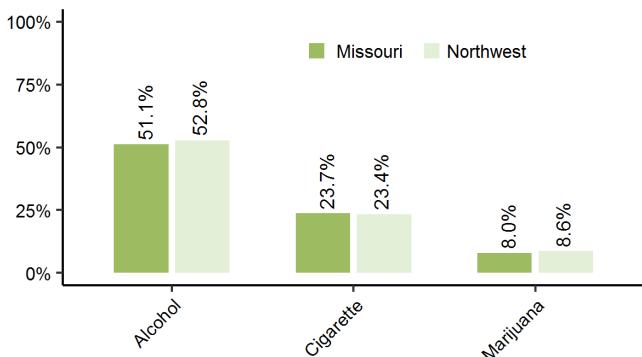
Substance Use in Johnson County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Johnson County residents had a total of 52 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 148 alcohol-related and 57 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 336 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 74 were primarily due to alcohol, 43 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

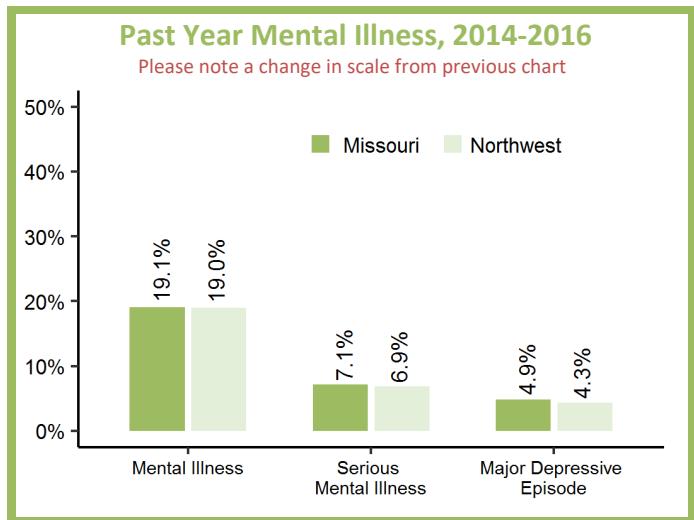
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Johnson County had 163 DWI arrests, 111 liquor law violations and 284 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Johnson County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 61 in 2016 to 57 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
57	0	23	34	0	32	2	6

Mental Health Data for Johnson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 545 Johnson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 13 Johnson County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.2% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Knox County

2019



Knox County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 3,947 in 2018. Knox County ranks 113 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$36,866.

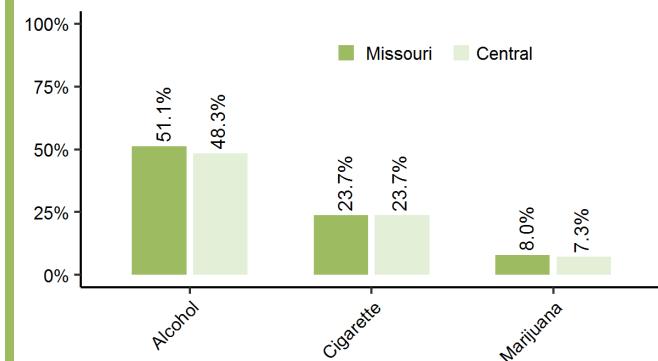
Substance Use in Knox County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Knox County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 22 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

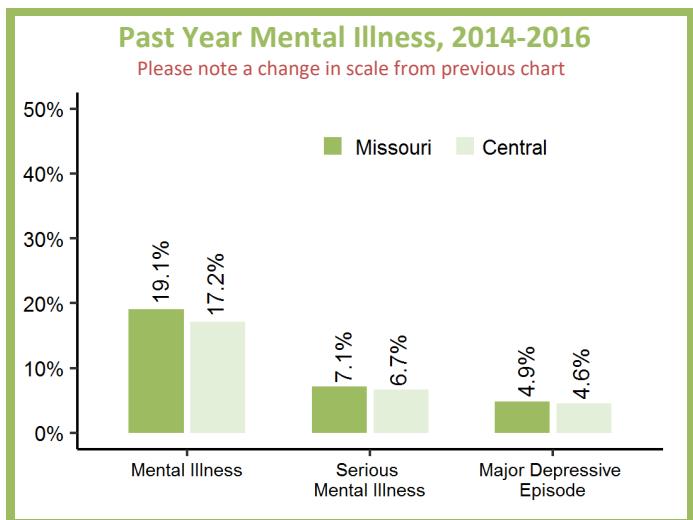
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Knox County had 16 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 14 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Knox County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2016 to 3 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0

Mental Health Data for Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 76 Knox County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Knox County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Laclede County

2019



Laclede County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 35,713 in 2018. Laclede County ranks 33 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,267.

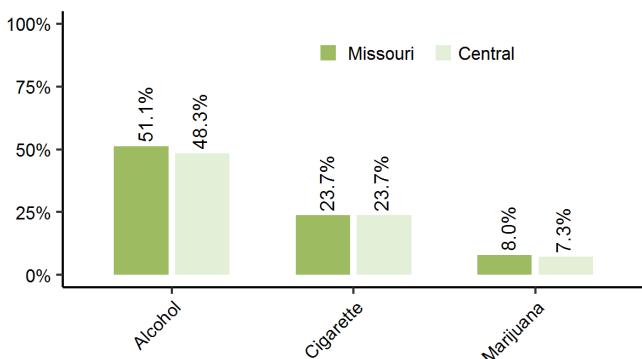
Substance Use in Laclede County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Laclede County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 119 alcohol-related and 87 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 225 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 55 were primarily due to alcohol, 31 were primarily due to marijuana, and 24 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

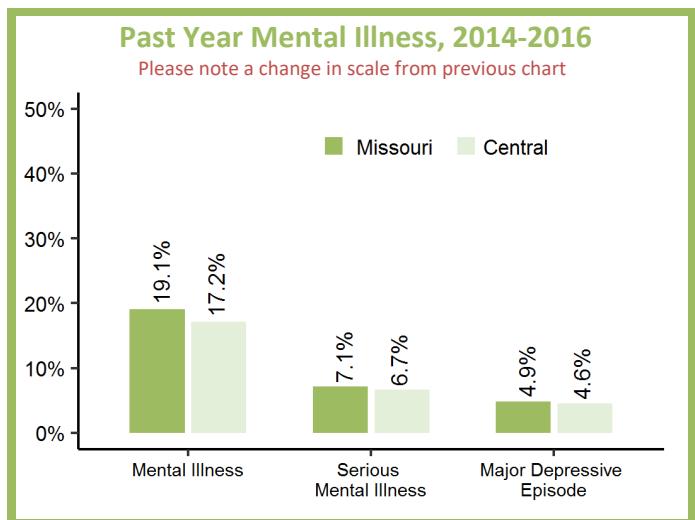
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Laclede County had 137 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 214 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Laclede County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 52 in 2016 to 36 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
36	0	10	26	0	13	0	5

Mental Health Data for Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 534 Laclede County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 11 Laclede County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.8% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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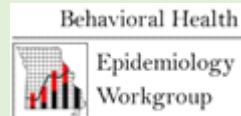
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Lafayette County

2019



Lafayette County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 32,598 in 2018. Lafayette County ranks 35 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$51,745.

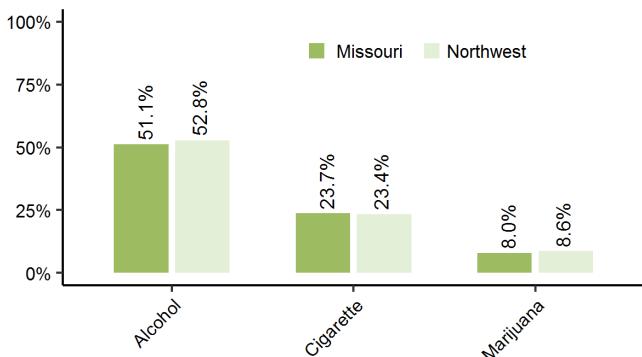
Substance Use in Lafayette County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Lafayette County residents had a total of 44 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 206 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 49 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

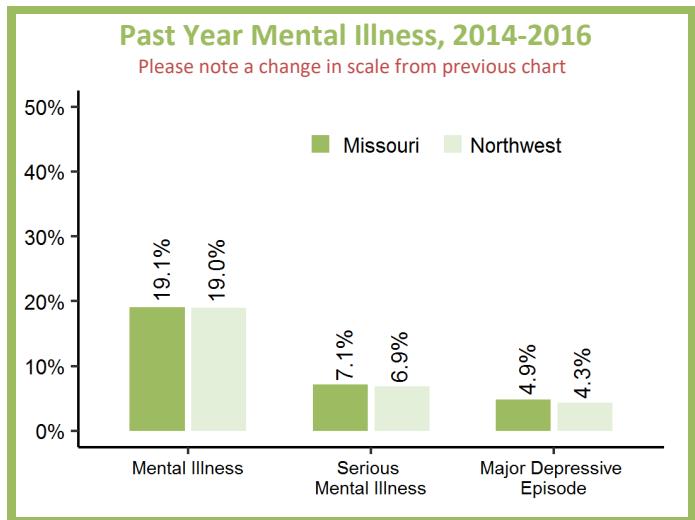
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Lafayette County had 131 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 277 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lafayette County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 39 in 2016 to 37 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
37	2	12	23	2	13	0	3

Mental Health Data for Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 302 Lafayette County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 9 Lafayette County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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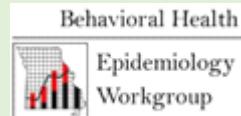
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Lawrence County

2019



Lawrence County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 38,359 in 2018. Lawrence County ranks 31 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,856.

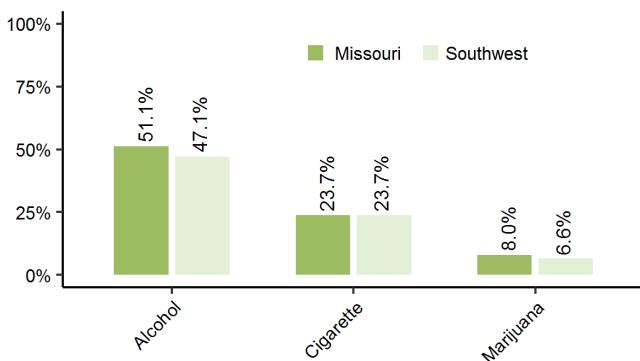
Substance Use in Lawrence County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Lawrence County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 67 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 204 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 70 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

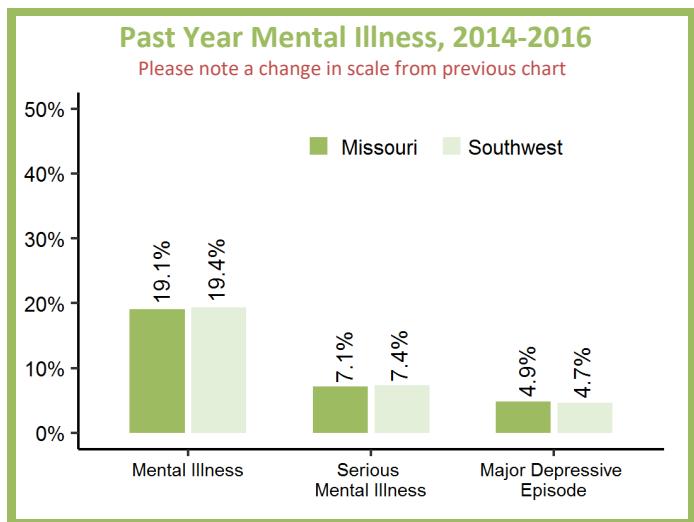
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Lawrence County had 131 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 151 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lawrence County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 45 in 2016 to 39 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	3	15	21	3	19	1	1

Mental Health Data for Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 670 Lawrence County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Lawrence County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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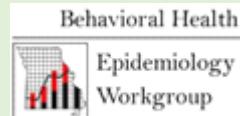
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Lewis County

2019



Lewis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 9,855 in 2018. Lewis County ranks 89 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$46,517.

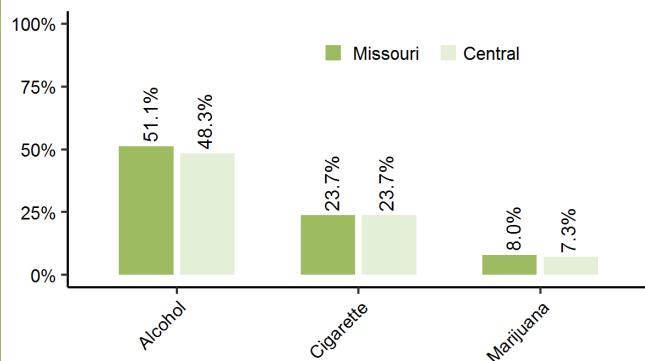
Substance Use in Lewis County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Lewis County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 78 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

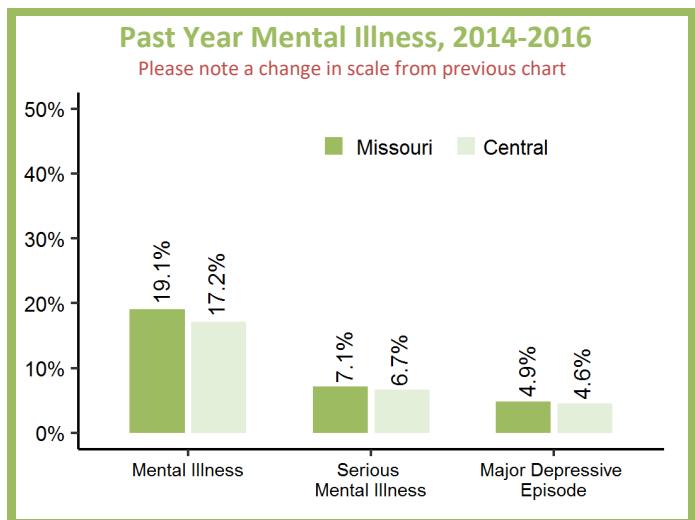
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Lewis County had 36 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 83 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lewis County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2016 to 9 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	3	0	1

Mental Health Data for Lewis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 96 Lewis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 5 Lewis County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Lincoln County

2019



Lincoln County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 57,686 in 2018. Lincoln County ranks 19 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 13.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$67,986.

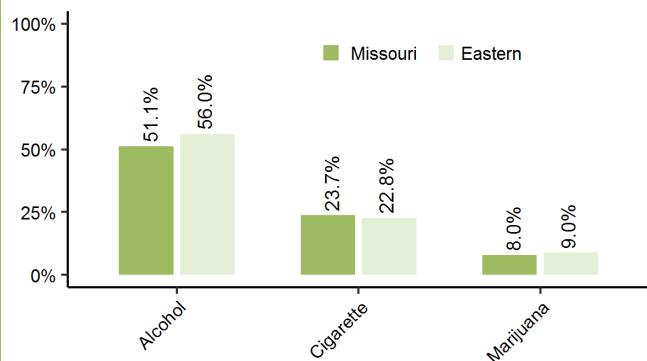
Substance Use in Lincoln County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Lincoln County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 56 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 104 alcohol-related and 93 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 401 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 84 were primarily due to alcohol, 81 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

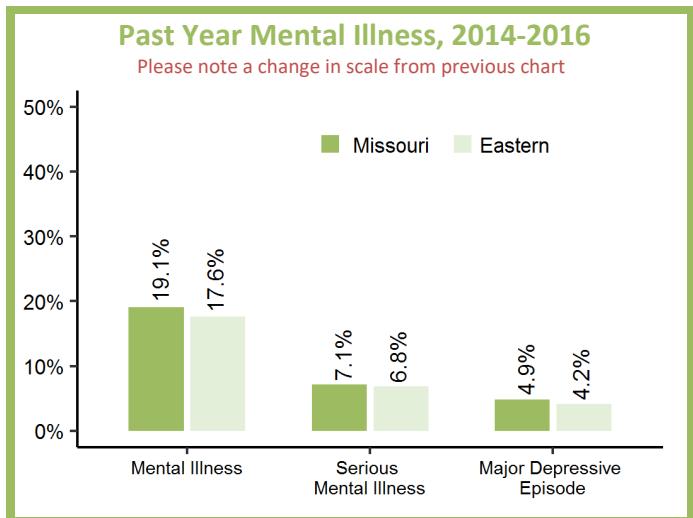
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Lincoln County had 105 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 144 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lincoln County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 58 in 2016 to 40 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	1	24	15	1	40	0	8

Mental Health Data for Lincoln County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 977 Lincoln County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Lincoln County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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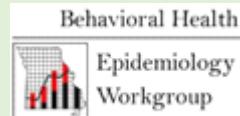
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Linn County

2019



Linn County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,037 in 2018. Linn County ranks 81 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,331.

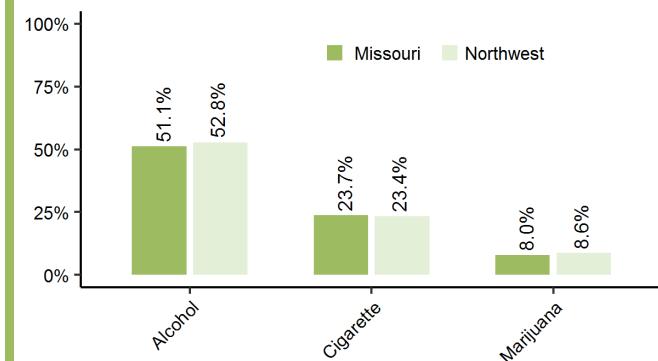
Substance Use in Linn County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Linn County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 21 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 126 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 31 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

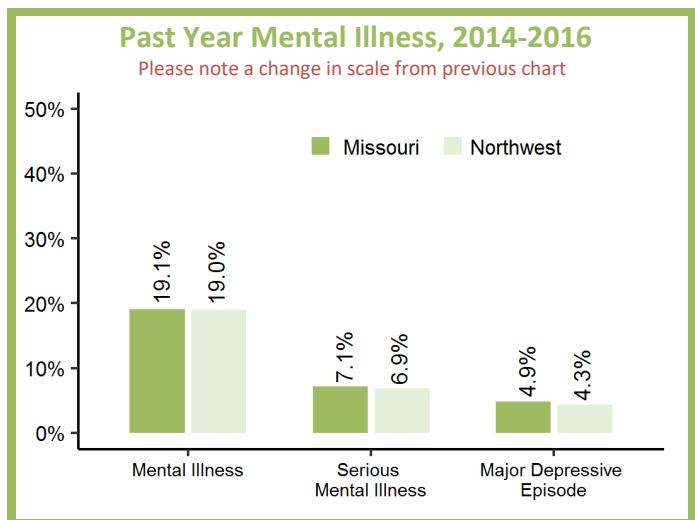
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Linn County had 48 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 141 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Linn County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	4	5	1	9	0	0

Mental Health Data for Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 408 Linn County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Linn County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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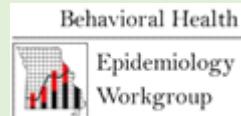
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Livingston County

2019



Livingston County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 15,146 in 2018. Livingston County ranks 70 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,448.

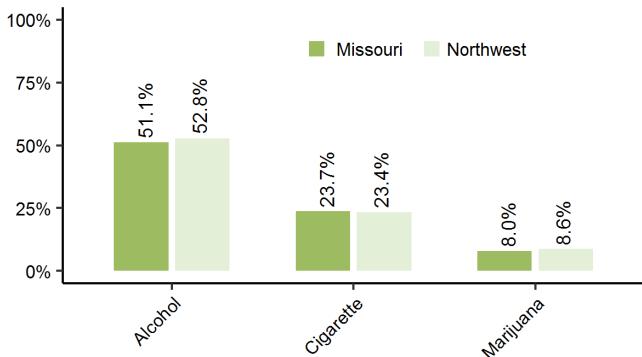
Substance Use in Livingston County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Livingston County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 81 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

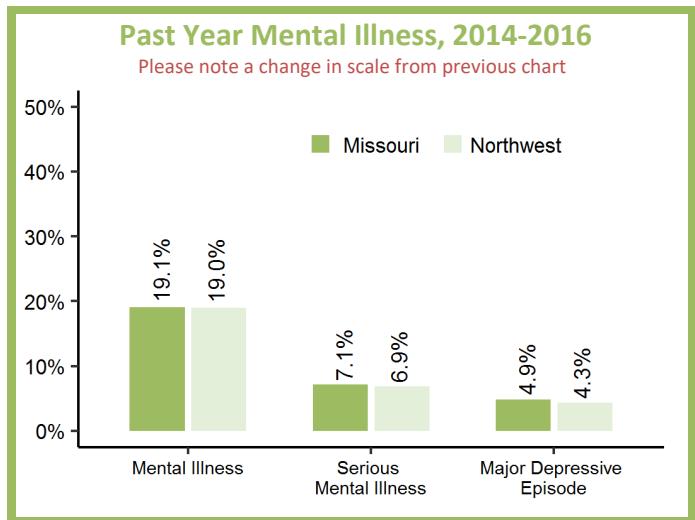
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Livingston County had 58 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 122 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Livingston County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 14 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	1	6	7	1	8	1	3

Mental Health Data for Livingston County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 636 Livingston County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Livingston County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.7% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Macon County

2019



Macon County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 23,078 in 2018. Macon County ranks 48 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 19.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,468.

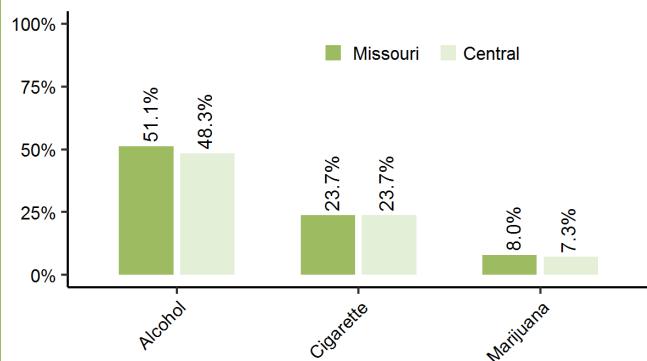
Substance Use in Macon County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Macon County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 39 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 148 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 39 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

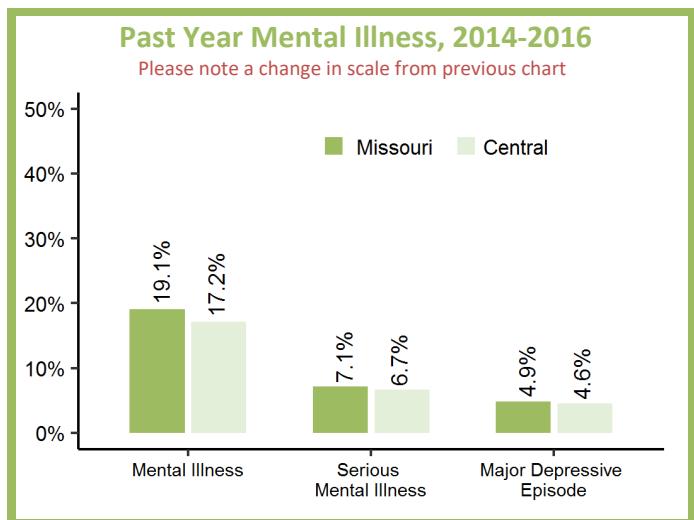
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Macon County had 133 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 112 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Macon County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 40 in 2016 to 39 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	1	19	19	1	36	3	7

Mental Health Data for Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 362 Macon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Macon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Madison County

2019



Madison County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,153 in 2018. Madison County ranks 69 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,037.

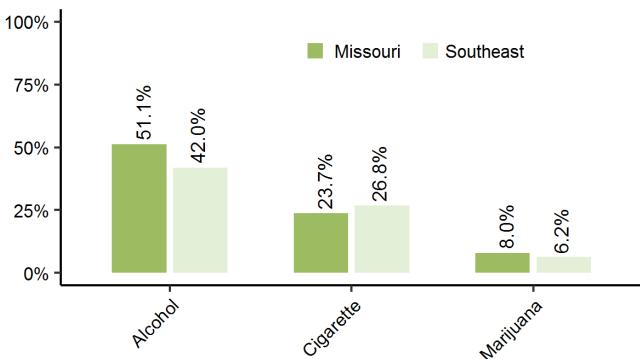
Substance Use in Madison County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Madison County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 128 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 34 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

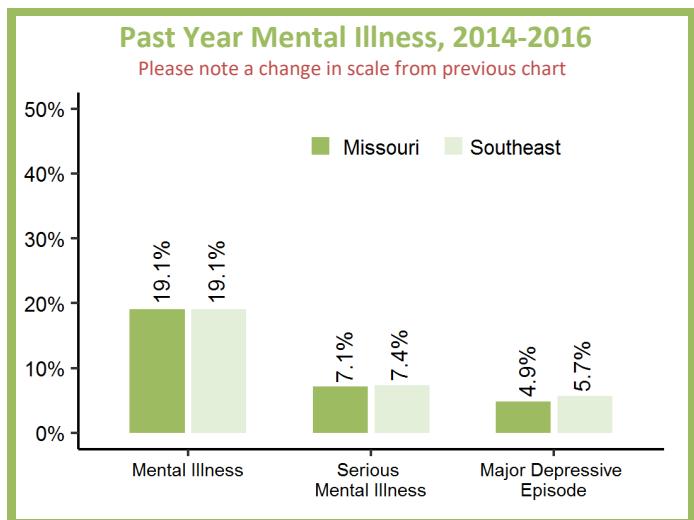
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Madison County had 68 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 135 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Madison County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	5	5	0	8	0	1

Mental Health Data for Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 143 Madison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 5 Madison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

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Behavioral Health Profile

Maries County

2019



Maries County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,188 in 2018. Maries County ranks 79 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,206.

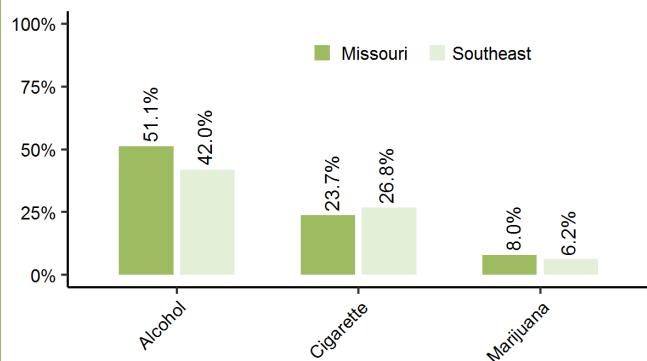
Substance Use in Maries County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Maries County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 104 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

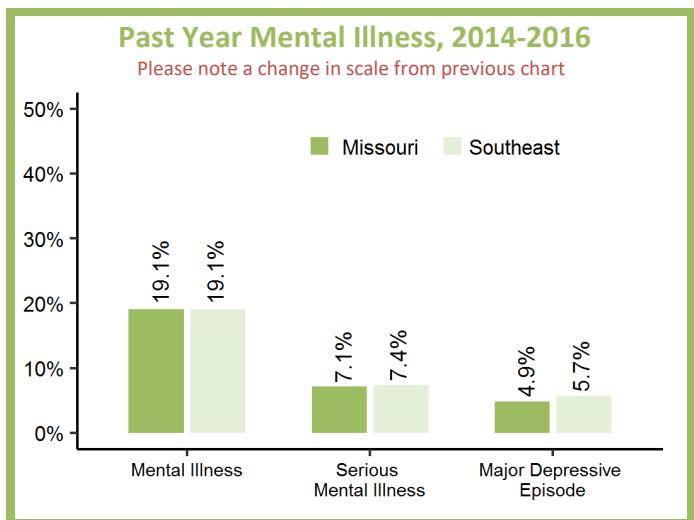
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Maries County had 27 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Maries County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 11 in 2016 to 7 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	6	0	2

Mental Health Data for Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 449 Maries County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Maries County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 7.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Marion County

2019



Marion County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,769 in 2018. Marion County ranks 94 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,366.

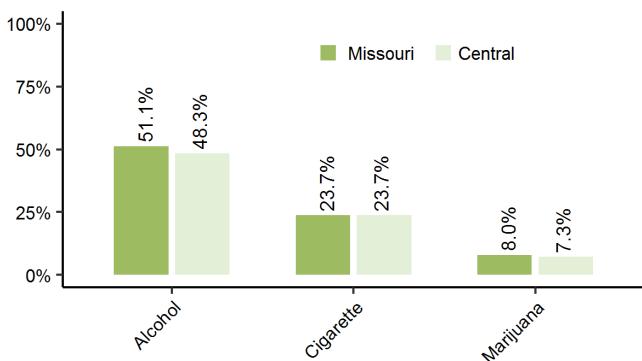
Substance Use in Marion County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Marion County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 61 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 18 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

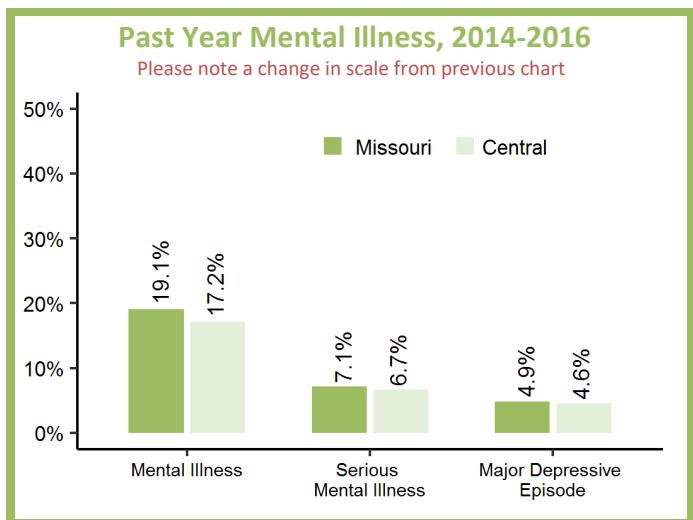
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Marion County had 27 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 70 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Marion County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2016 to 12 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	2	7	3	2	11	0	0

Mental Health Data for Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 44 Marion County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Marion County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

McDonald County

2019



McDonald County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 28,592 in 2018. McDonald County ranks 40 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$45,064.

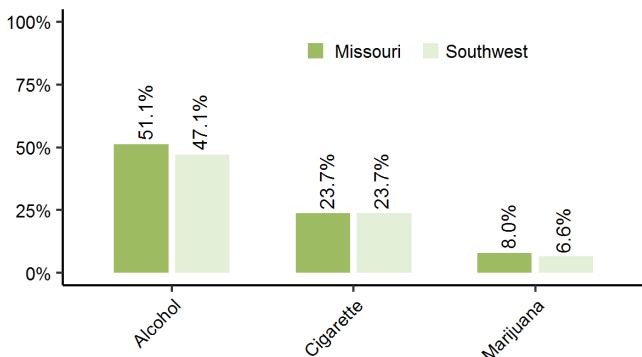
Substance Use in McDonald County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, McDonald County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 76 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 403 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 74 were primarily due to alcohol, 107 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

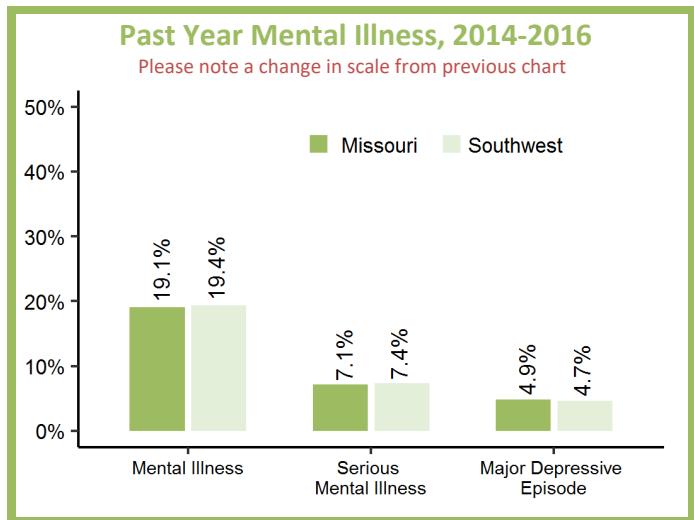
Law Enforcement: In 2018, McDonald County had 123 DWI arrests, 64 liquor law violations and 440 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in McDonald County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 39 in 2016 to 34 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
34	0	11	23	0	16	0	5

Mental Health Data for McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1125 McDonald County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 McDonald County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 13.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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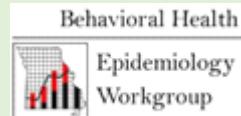
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Mercer County

2019



Mercer County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 3,641 in 2018. Mercer County ranks 114 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,048.

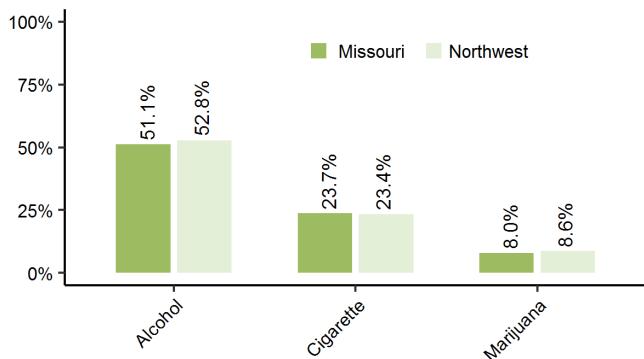
Substance Use in Mercer County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Mercer County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 27 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

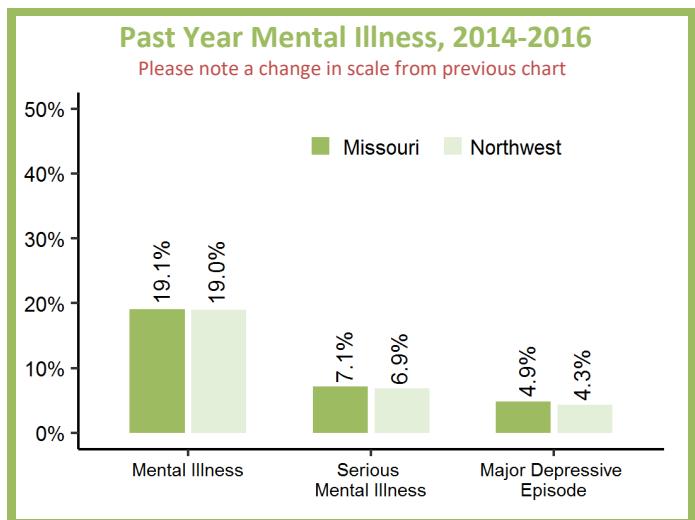
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Mercer County had 8 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 4 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mercer County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 3 in 2016 to 0 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Mental Health Data for Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 54 Mercer County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Mercer County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Miller County

2019



Miller County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,336 in 2018. Miller County ranks 44 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,042.

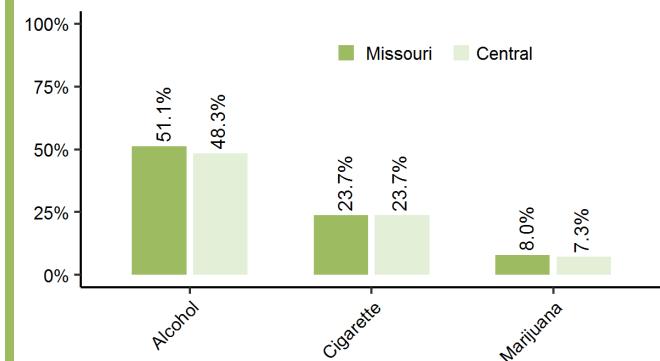
Substance Use in Miller County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Miller County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 51 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 194 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 51 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

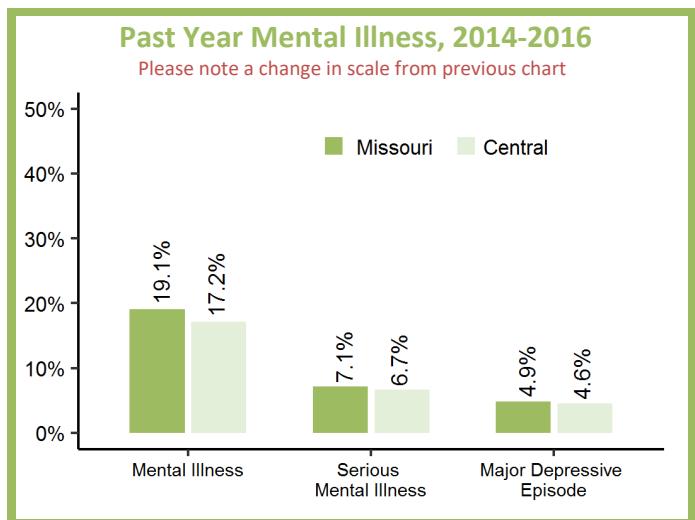
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Miller County had 163 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 392 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Miller County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 33 in 2016 to 42 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
42	1	14	27	1	18	1	6

Mental Health Data for Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 367 Miller County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Miller County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 8.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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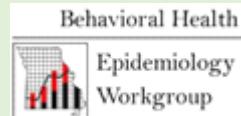
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Mississippi County

2019



Mississippi County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,336 in 2018. Mississippi County ranks 76 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 31.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$34,185.

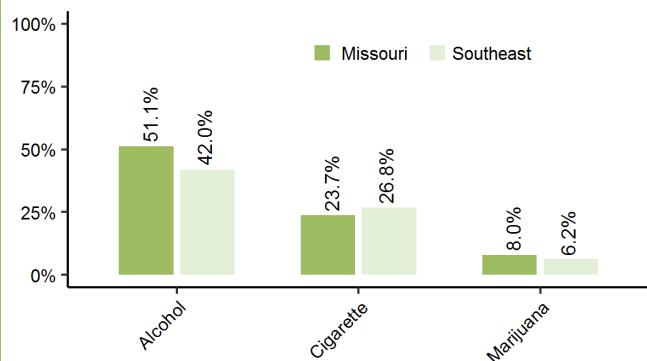
Substance Use in Mississippi County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Mississippi County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 166 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

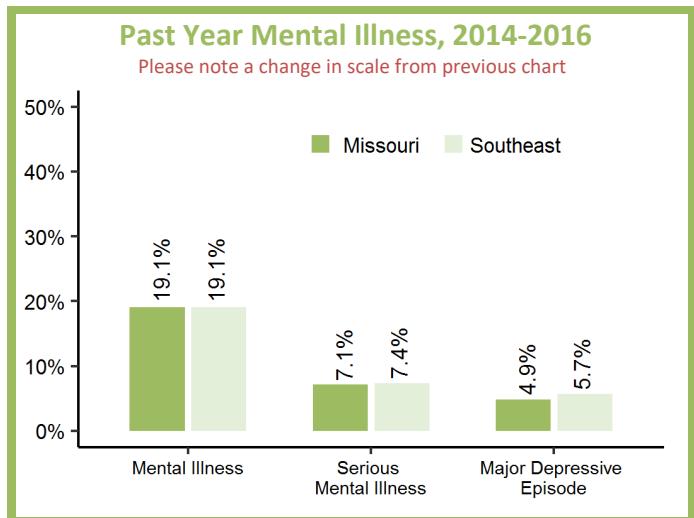
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Mississippi County had 39 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 87 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mississippi County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2016 to 5 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	1	3	1	2	0	2

Mental Health Data for Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 303 Mississippi County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Mississippi County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Moniteau County

2019



Moniteau County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 16,121 in 2018. Moniteau County ranks 67 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 11.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$49,452.

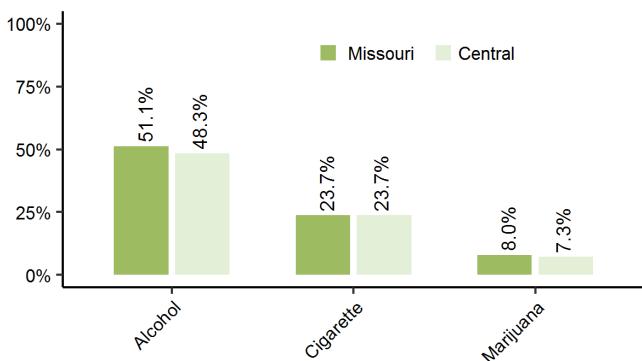
Substance Use in Moniteau County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Moniteau County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 67 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

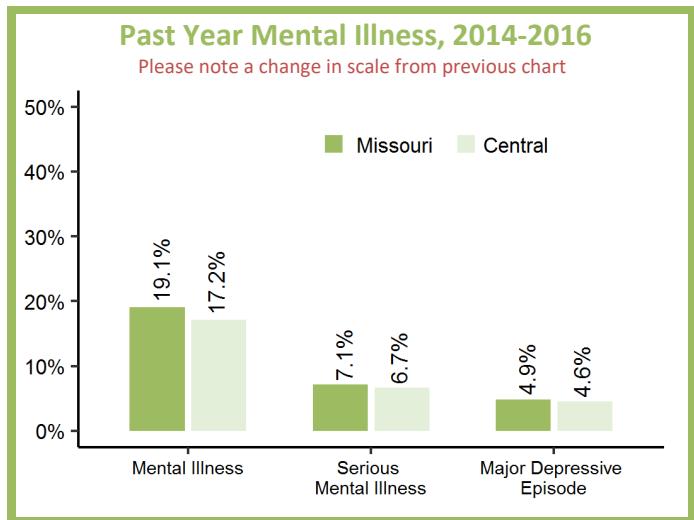
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Moniteau County had 41 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 47 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Moniteau County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 9 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	5	4	0	5	0	1

Mental Health Data for Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 71 Moniteau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Moniteau County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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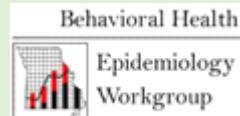
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Monroe County

2019



Monroe County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,664 in 2018. Monroe County ranks 96 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 13.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,299.

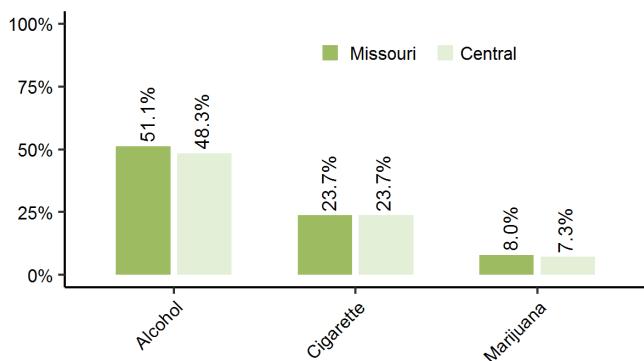
Substance Use in Monroe County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Monroe County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 67 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

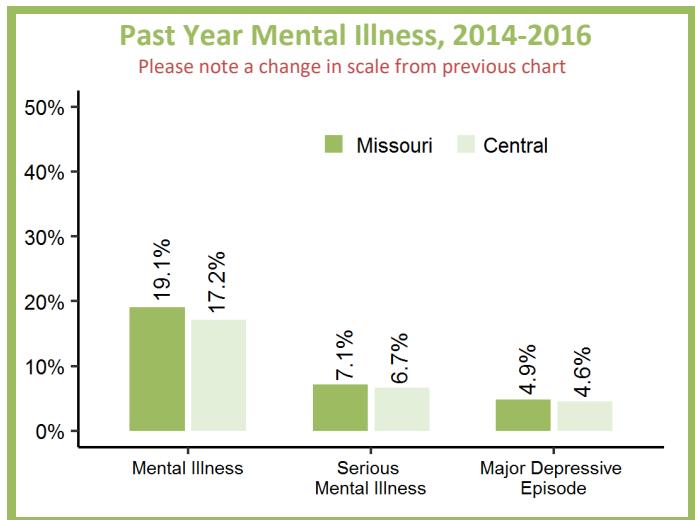
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Monroe County had 29 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 61 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Monroe County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2016 to 13 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	7	6	0	10	0	2

Mental Health Data for Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 120 Monroe County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Monroe County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

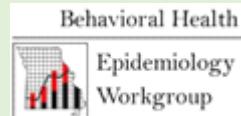
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Montgomery County

2019



Montgomery County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 11,534 in 2018. Montgomery County ranks 83 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$47,044.

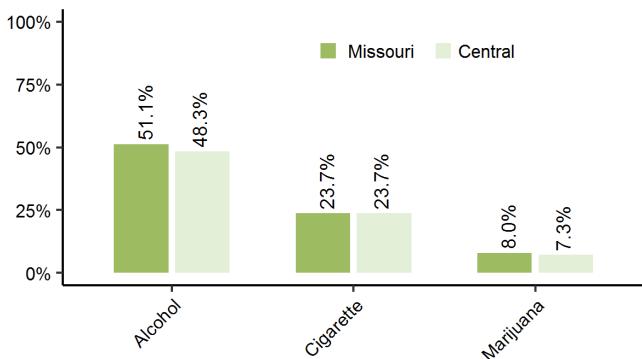
Substance Use in Montgomery County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Montgomery County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 95 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

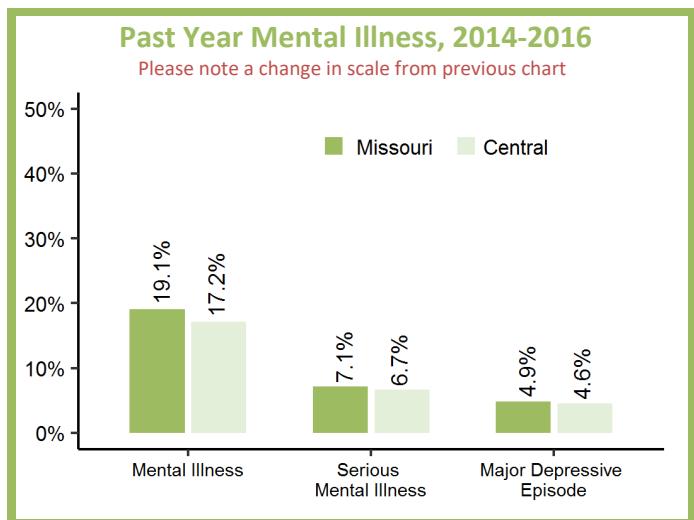
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Montgomery County had 48 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 166 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Montgomery County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2016 to 13 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	4	9	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 159 Montgomery County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Montgomery County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Morgan County

2019



Morgan County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 20,358 in 2018. Morgan County ranks 55 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 25.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,908.

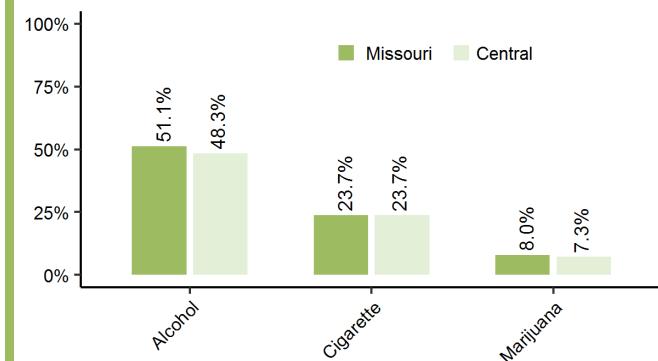
Substance Use in Morgan County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Morgan County residents had a total of 32 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 83 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

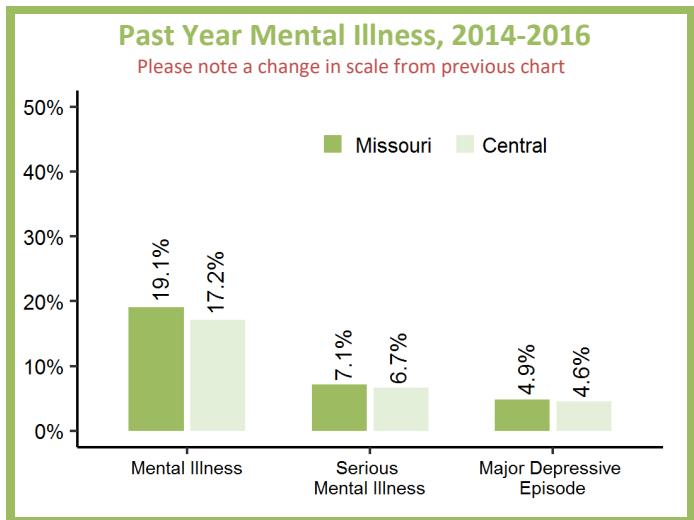
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Morgan County had 67 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 177 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Morgan County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2016 to 35 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	1	15	19	1	15	1	2

Mental Health Data for Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 207 Morgan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Morgan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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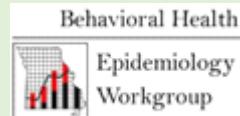
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

New Madrid County

2019



New Madrid County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,296 in 2018. New Madrid County ranks 63 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 9.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 24.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,542.

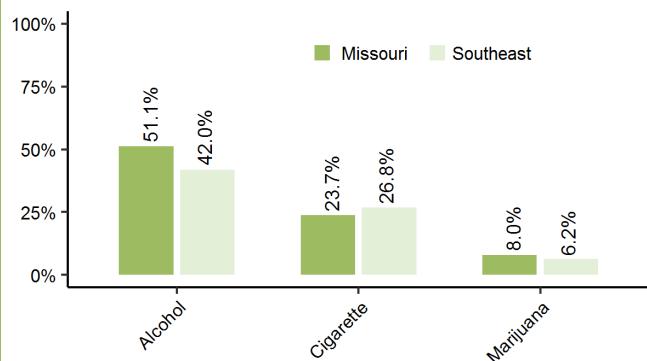
Substance Use in New Madrid County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, New Madrid County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 185 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 32 were primarily due to alcohol, 57 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

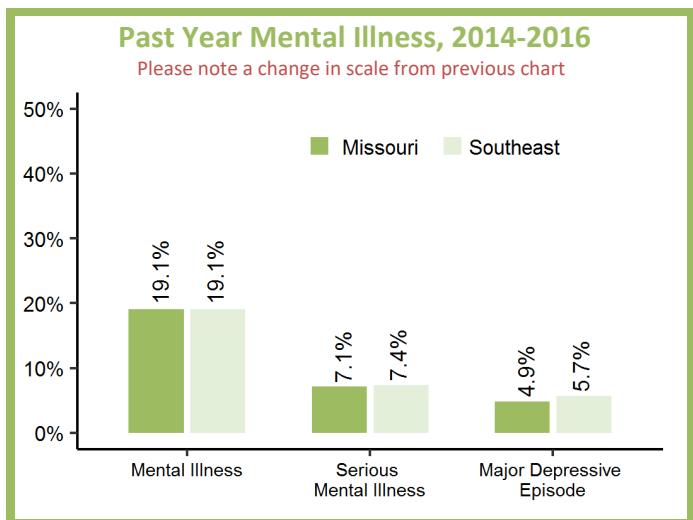
Law Enforcement: In 2018, New Madrid County had 93 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 131 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in New Madrid County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 19 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	0	8	11	0	11	1	3

Mental Health Data for New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 312 New Madrid County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 4 New Madrid County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

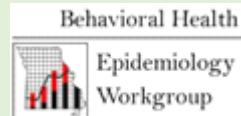
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Behavioral Health Profile

Newton County
2019



Newton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 58,266 in 2018. Newton County ranks 18 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$49,161.

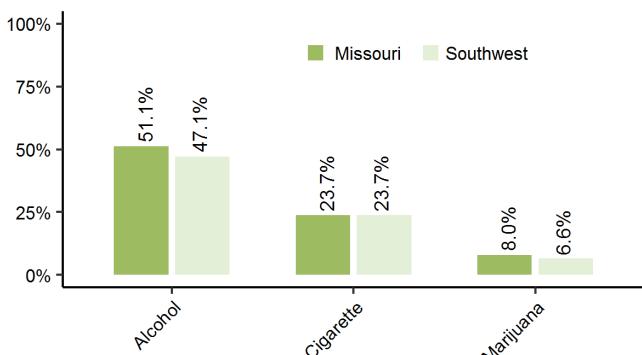
Substance Use in Newton County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Newton County residents had a total of 83 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 102 alcohol-related and 121 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 352 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 109 were primarily due to alcohol, 67 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

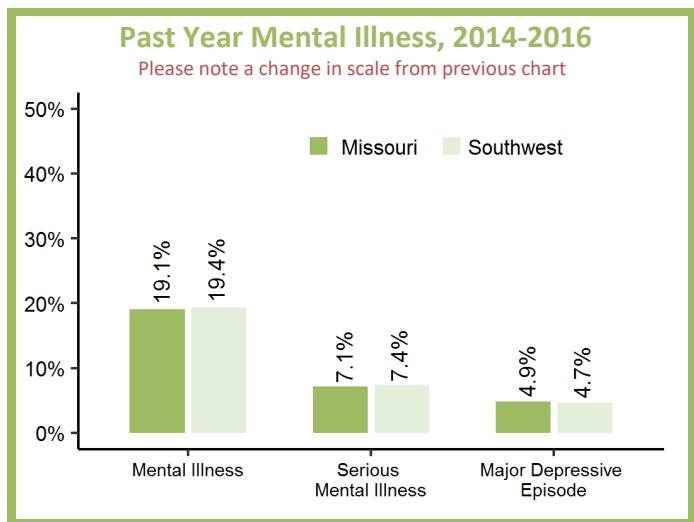
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Newton County had 270 DWI arrests, 76 liquor law violations and 320 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Newton County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 63 in 2016 to 79 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
79	6	35	38	9	46	1	15

Mental Health Data for Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 879 Newton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 10 Newton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 15.0% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Nodaway County

2019



Nodaway County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,304 in 2018. Nodaway County ranks 51 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 22.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,273.

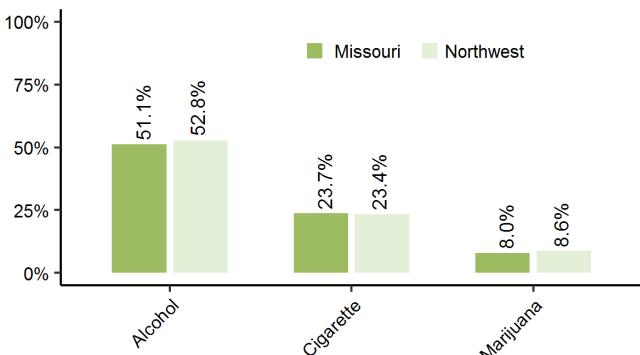
Substance Use in Nodaway County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Nodaway County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 70 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

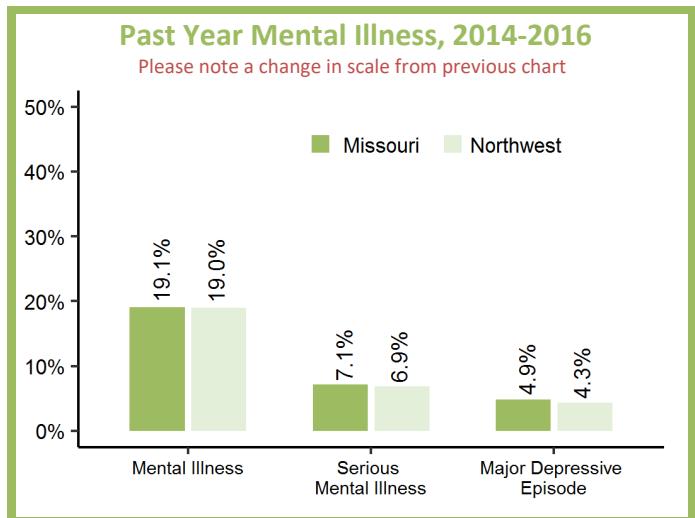
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Nodaway County had 77 DWI arrests, 209 liquor law violations and 80 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Nodaway County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2016 to 18 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	1	6	11	1	9	1	2

Mental Health Data for Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 193 Nodaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Nodaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.1% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Oregon County

2019



Oregon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,541 in 2018. Oregon County ranks 84 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 25.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$31,714.

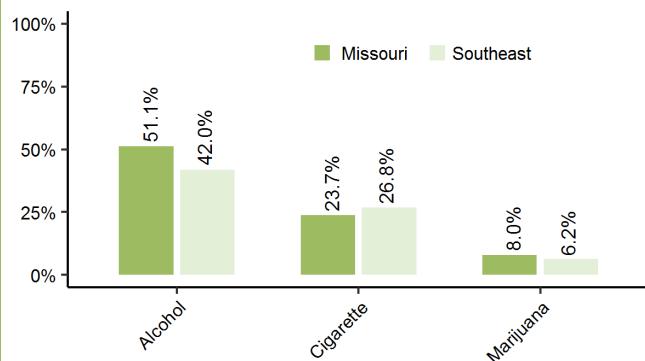
Substance Use in Oregon County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Oregon County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 40 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

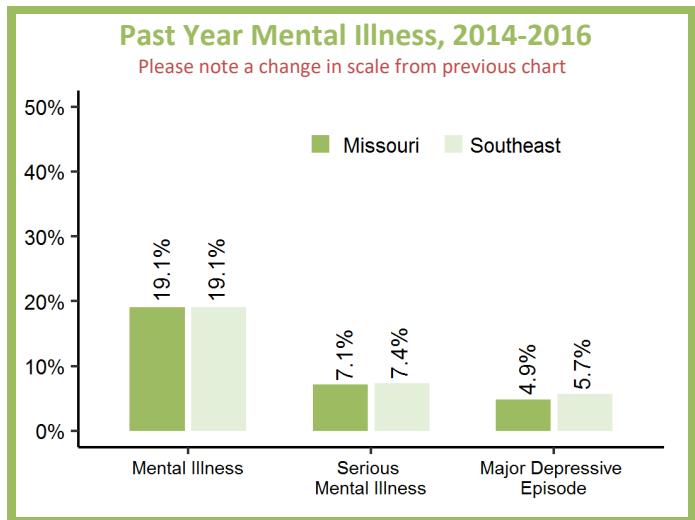
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Oregon County had 28 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 36 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Oregon County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2016 to 7 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	2	5	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Oregon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 181 Oregon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Oregon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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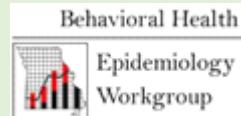
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Osage County

2019



Osage County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 13,714 in 2018. Osage County ranks 73 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 6.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$57,694.

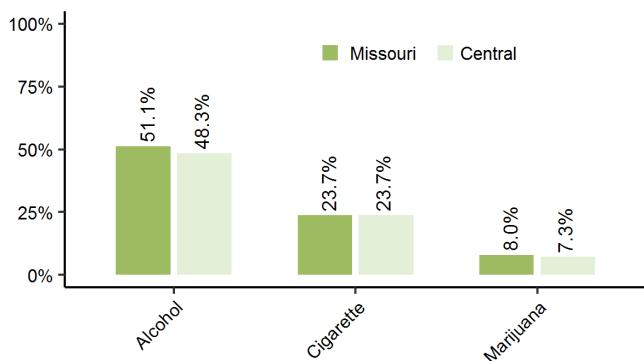
Substance Use in Osage County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Osage County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 46 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

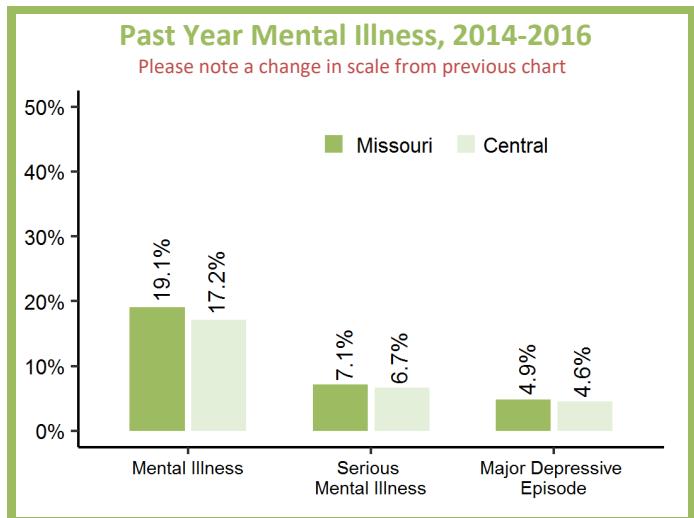
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Osage County had 25 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 39 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Osage County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 12 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	0	7	5	0	9	0	0

Mental Health Data for Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 41 Osage County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 5 Osage County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Ozark County

2019



Ozark County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 9,017 in 2018. Ozark County ranks 93 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 27.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,284.

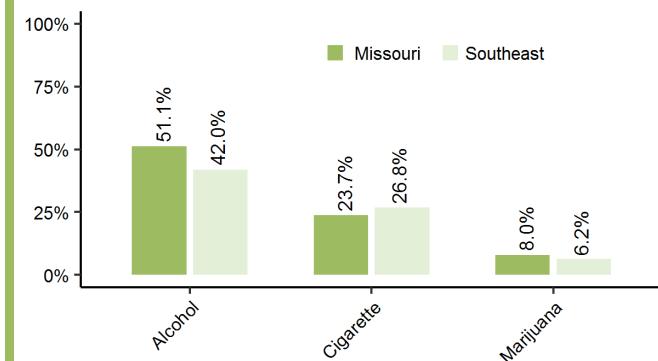
Substance Use in Ozark County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Ozark County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 39 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

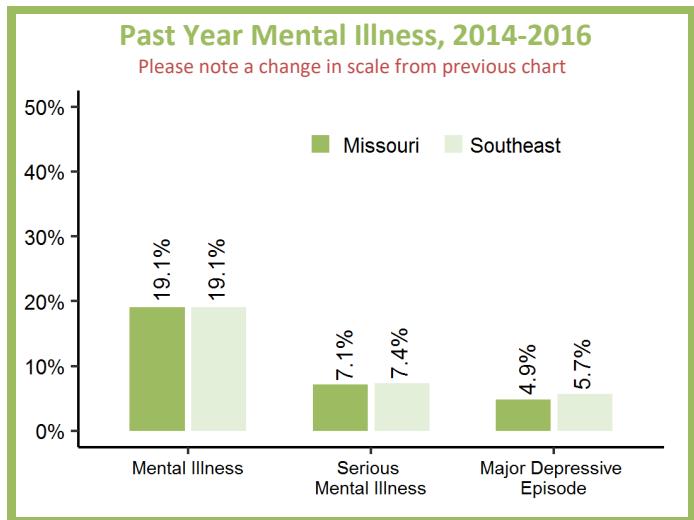
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Ozark County had 43 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 66 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ozark County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	5	6	0	7	0	2

Mental Health Data for Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 83 Ozark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Ozark County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.1% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Pemiscot County

2019



Pemiscot County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 16,272 in 2018. Pemiscot County ranks 66 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 8.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 28.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$32,224.

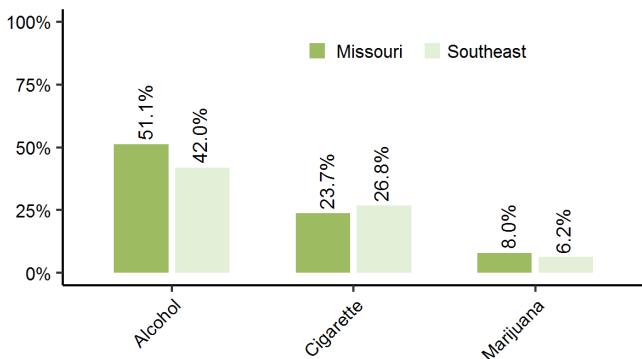
Substance Use in Pemiscot County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 42 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 32 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 184 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 28 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

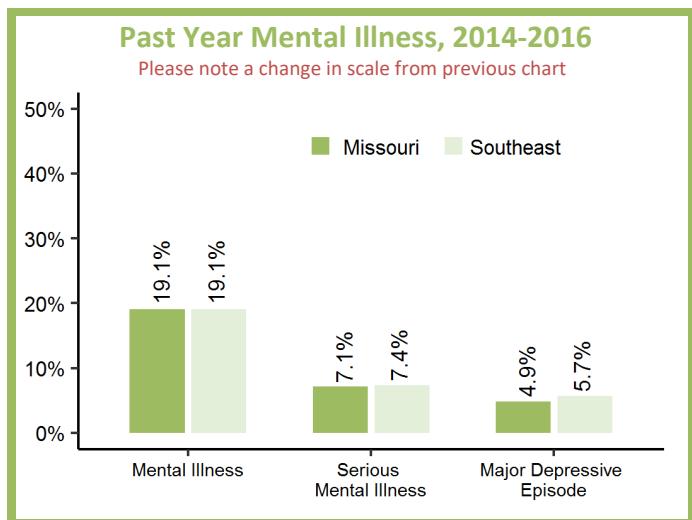
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Pemiscot County had 57 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 84 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pemiscot County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 20 in 2016 to 22 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	0	10	12	0	15	0	6

Mental Health Data for Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 239 Pemiscot County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Pemiscot County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

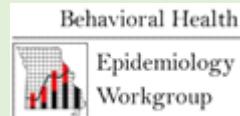
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Perry County

2019



Perry County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 19,150 in 2018. Perry County ranks 57 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 8.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$52,132.

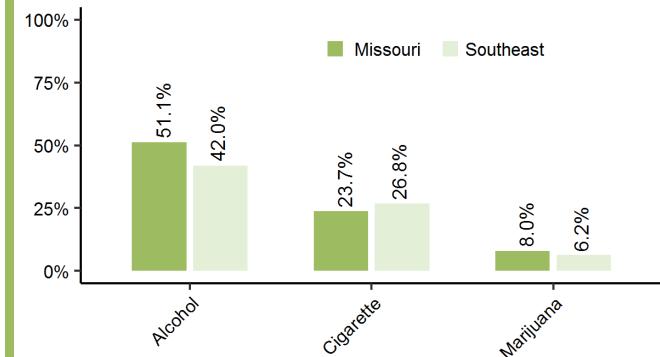
Substance Use in Perry County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Perry County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 133 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 33 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

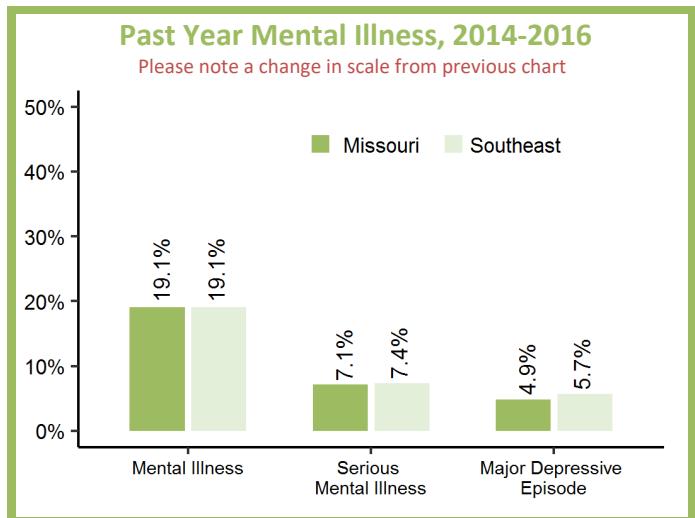
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Perry County had 64 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 211 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Perry County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 21 in 2016 to 22 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	0	4	18	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 356 Perry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Perry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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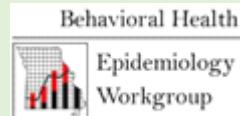
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Pettis County

2019



Pettis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 42,542 in 2018. Pettis County ranks 27 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,867.

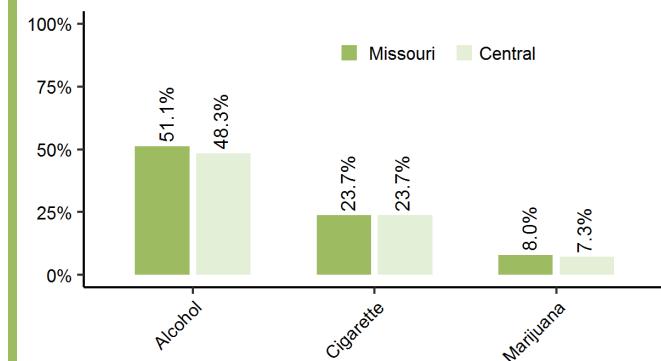
Substance Use in Pettis County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Pettis County residents had a total of 54 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 175 alcohol-related and 71 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 364 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 77 were primarily due to alcohol, 66 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

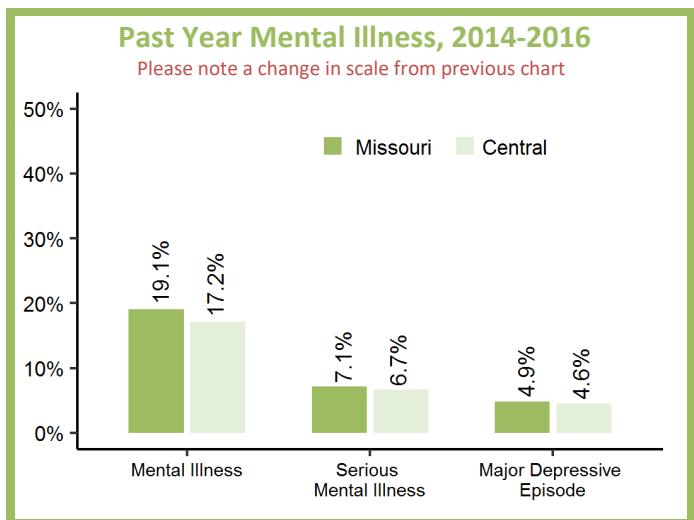
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Pettis County had 182 DWI arrests, 31 liquor law violations and 283 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pettis County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 53 in 2016 to 61 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
61	2	32	27	2	37	3	6

Mental Health Data for Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 528 Pettis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Pettis County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.3% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Phelps County

2019



Phelps County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 44,732 in 2018. Phelps County ranks 25 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,330.

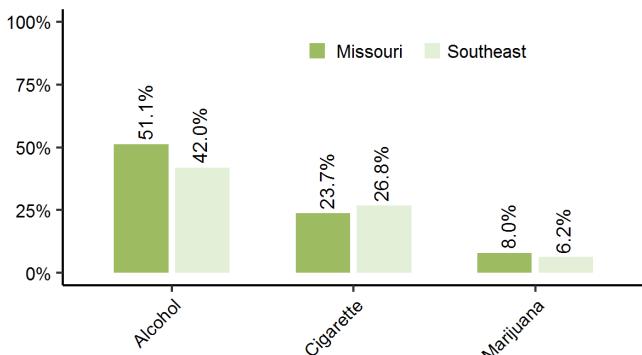
Substance Use in Phelps County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Phelps County residents had a total of 50 alcohol-related and 117 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 119 alcohol-related and 101 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 383 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 64 were primarily due to alcohol, 48 were primarily due to marijuana, and 15 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

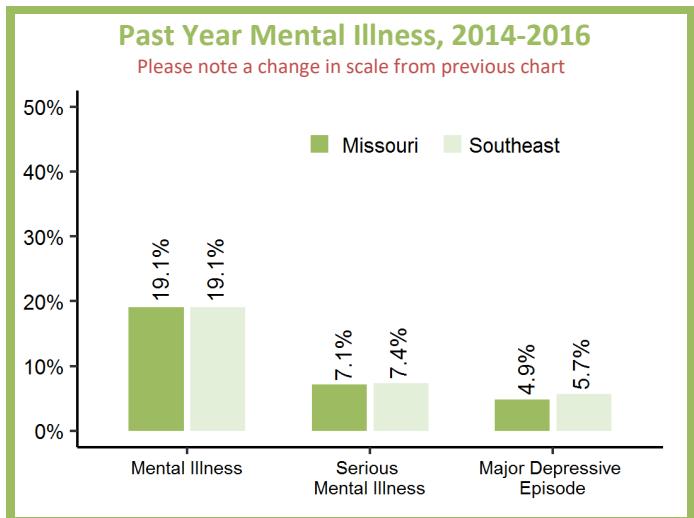
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Phelps County had 218 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 526 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Phelps County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 36 in 2016 to 42 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
42	3	17	22	3	22	3	2

Mental Health Data for Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 520 Phelps County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Phelps County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.0% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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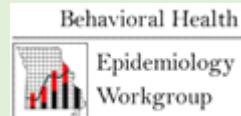
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Pike County

2019



Pike County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 18,504 in 2018. Pike County ranks 58 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,040.

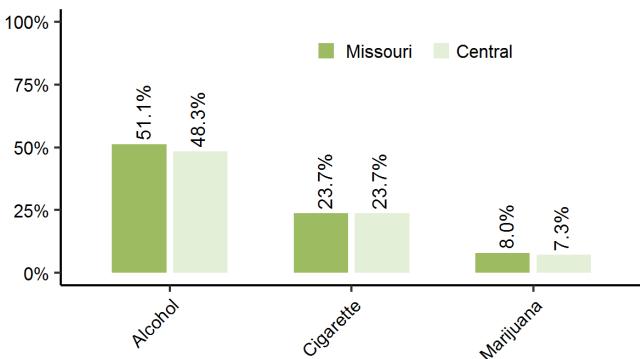
Substance Use in Pike County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Pike County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 89 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

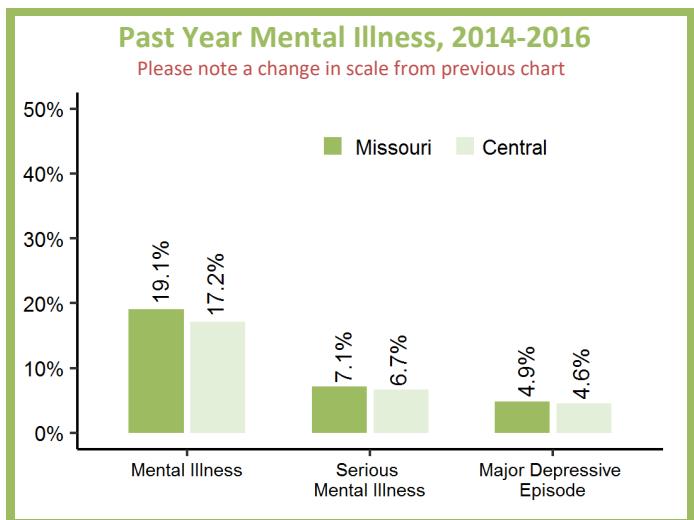
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Pike County had 46 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 59 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pike County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 16 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	8	8	0	14	0	1

Mental Health Data for Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 174 Pike County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Pike County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Platte County

2019



Platte County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 102,985 in 2018. Platte County ranks 12 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 7.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$75,651.

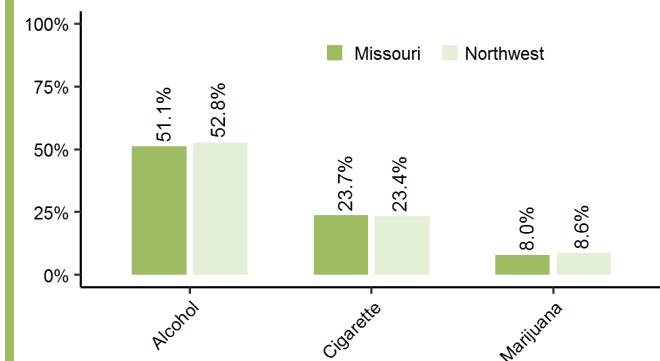
Substance Use in Platte County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Platte County residents had a total of 108 alcohol-related and 40 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 220 alcohol-related and 102 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 366 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 124 were primarily due to alcohol, 66 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

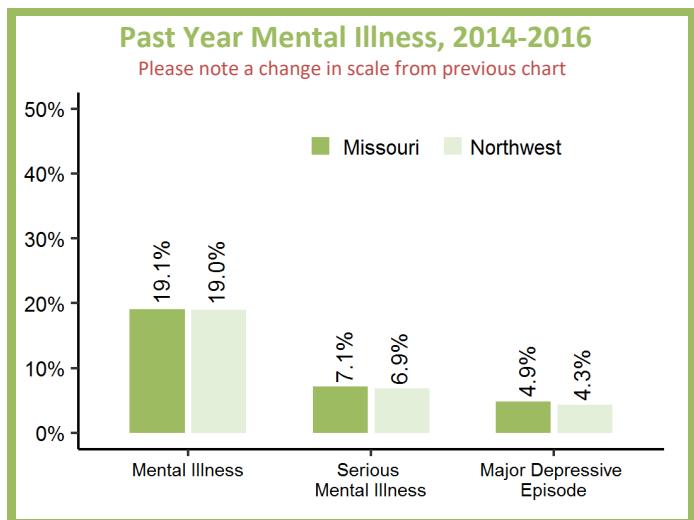
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Platte County had 365 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 252 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Platte County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 74 in 2016 to 85 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
85	3	33	49	5	43	1	4

Mental Health Data for Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 690 Platte County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 20 Platte County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Polk County

2019



Polk County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 32,201 in 2018. Polk County ranks 36 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 14.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,214.

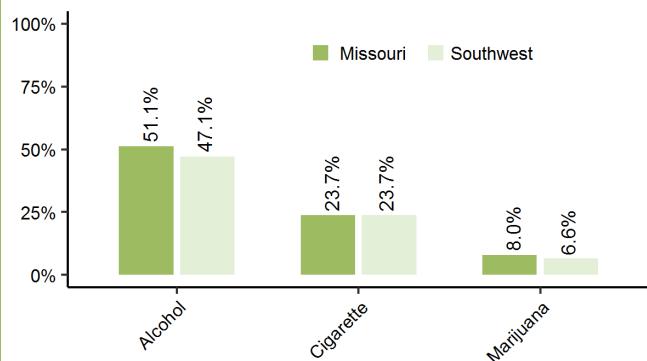
Substance Use in Polk County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Polk County residents had a total of 35 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 62 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 167 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 34 were primarily due to alcohol, 39 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

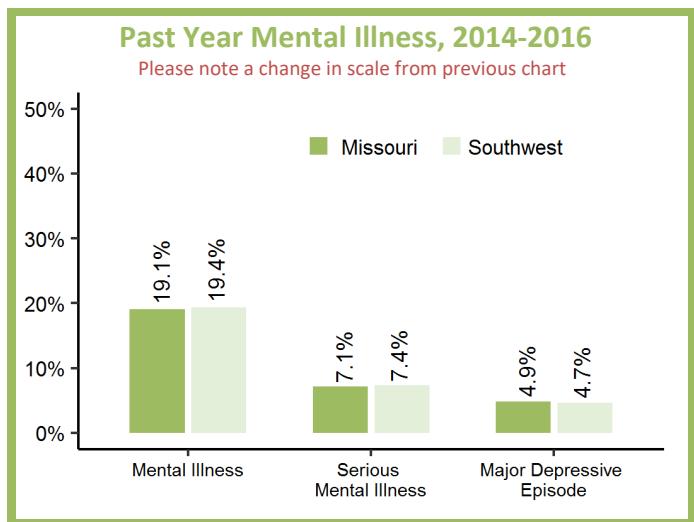
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Polk County had 88 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 194 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Polk County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 21 in 2016 to 26 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
26	0	13	13	0	16	0	2

Mental Health Data for Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 205 Polk County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Polk County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

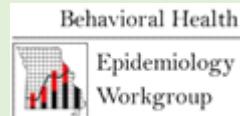
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Pulaski County

2019



Pulaski County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 52,014 in 2018. Pulaski County ranks 22 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$53,168.

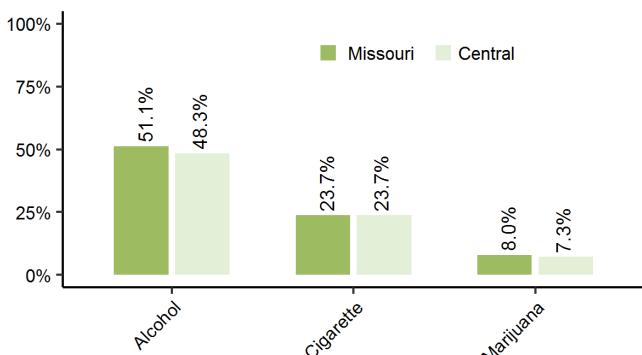
Substance Use in Pulaski County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Pulaski County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 67 alcohol-related and 72 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 216 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 42 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

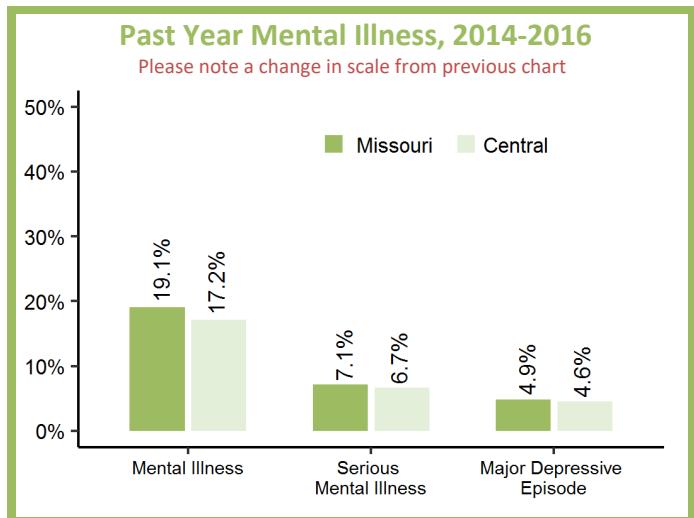
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Pulaski County had 203 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 638 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pulaski County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 49 in 2016 to 40 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	0	10	30	0	12	2	2

Mental Health Data for Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 426 Pulaski County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 8 Pulaski County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Putnam County
2019



Putnam County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,757 in 2018. Putnam County ranks 110 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$38,024.

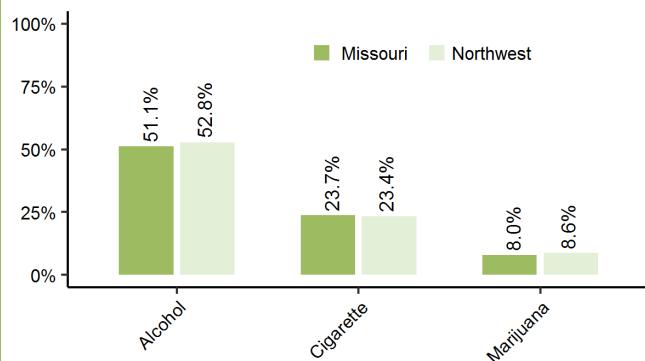
Substance Use in Putnam County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Putnam County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 30 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

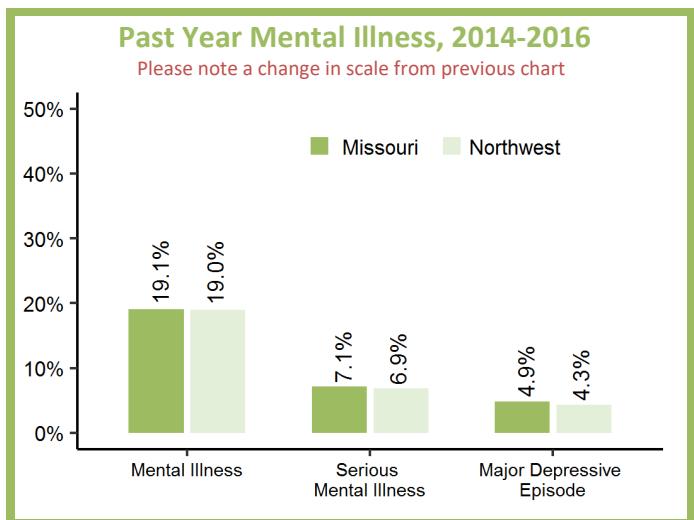
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Putnam County had 16 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Putnam County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 3 in 2016 to 1 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 56 Putnam County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Putnam County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.0% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Ralls County

2019



Ralls County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,212 in 2018. Ralls County ranks 85 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$53,965.

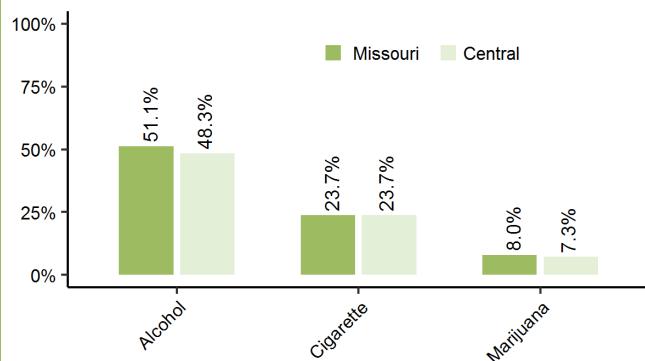
Substance Use in Ralls County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Ralls County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 65 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

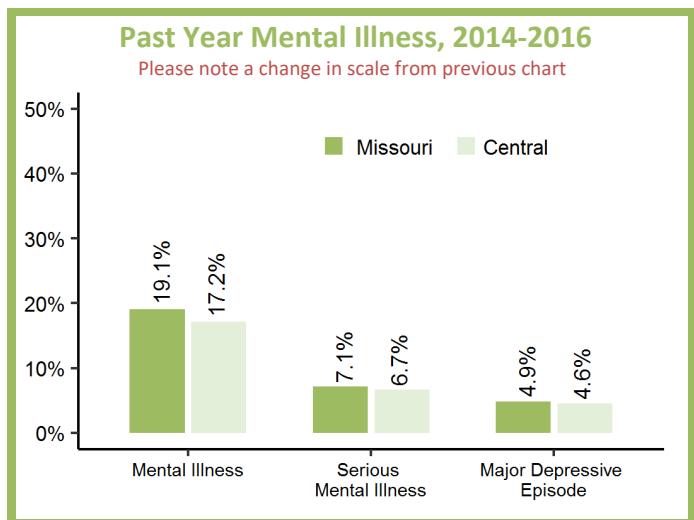
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Ralls County had 58 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 99 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ralls County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2016 to 9 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	4	5	0	7	0	1

Mental Health Data for Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 121 Ralls County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Ralls County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Randolph County

2019



Randolph County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 24,763 in 2018. Randolph County ranks 46 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$47,327.

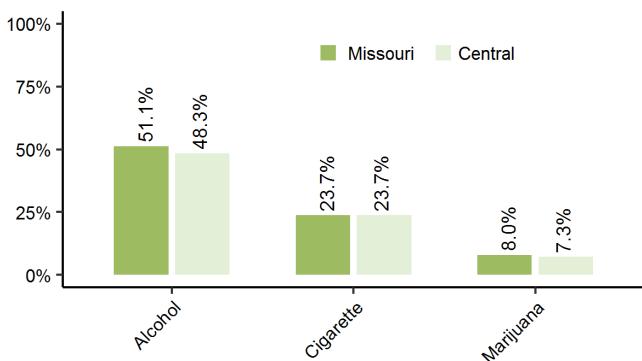
Substance Use in Randolph County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Randolph County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 49 alcohol-related and 57 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 259 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 65 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

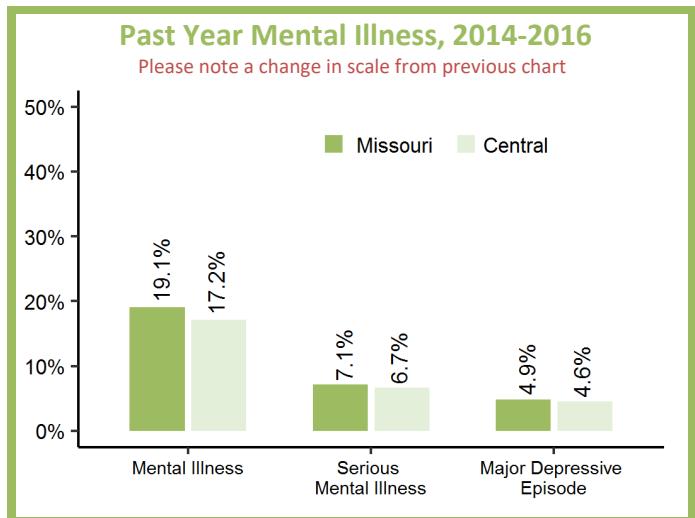
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Randolph County had 125 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 250 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Randolph County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 18 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	2	4	12	2	5	0	10

Mental Health Data for Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 289 Randolph County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 6 Randolph County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.7% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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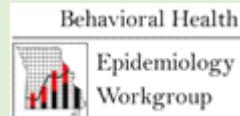
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Ray County

2019



Ray County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,883 in 2018. Ray County ranks 50 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$61,592.

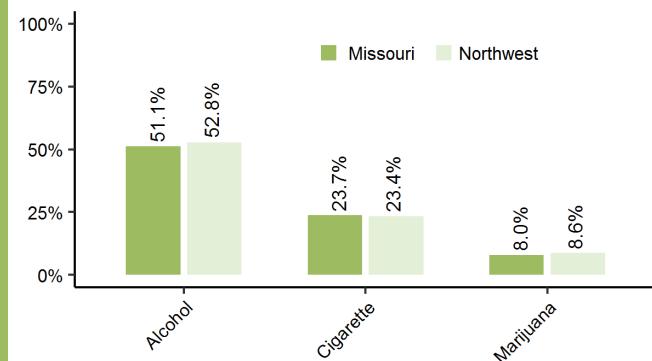
Substance Use in Ray County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Ray County residents had a total of 29 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 172 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 50 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

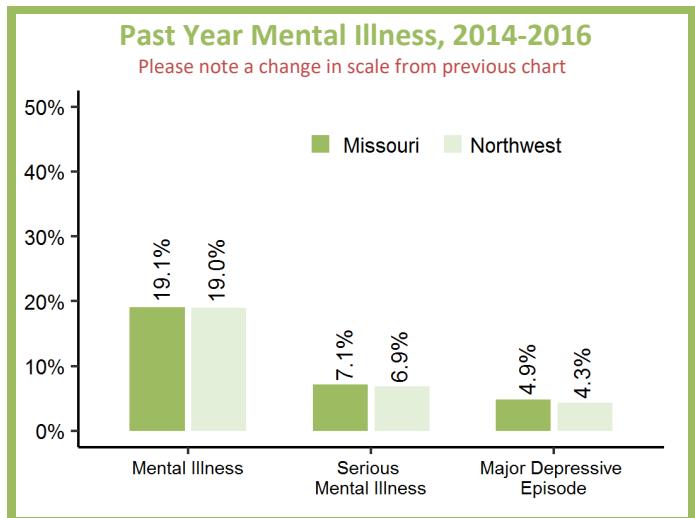
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Ray County had 64 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 183 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ray County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 19 in 2016 to 20 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
20	1	11	8	1	14	1	10

Mental Health Data for Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 225 Ray County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Ray County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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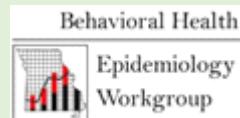
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Reynolds County

2019



Reynolds County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,254 in 2018. Reynolds County ranks 104 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$34,424.

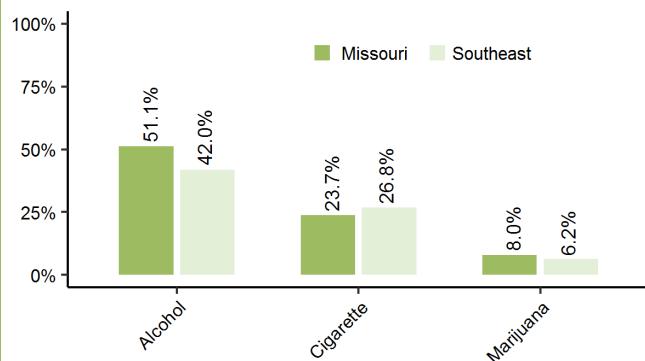
Substance Use in Reynolds County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Reynolds County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 26 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

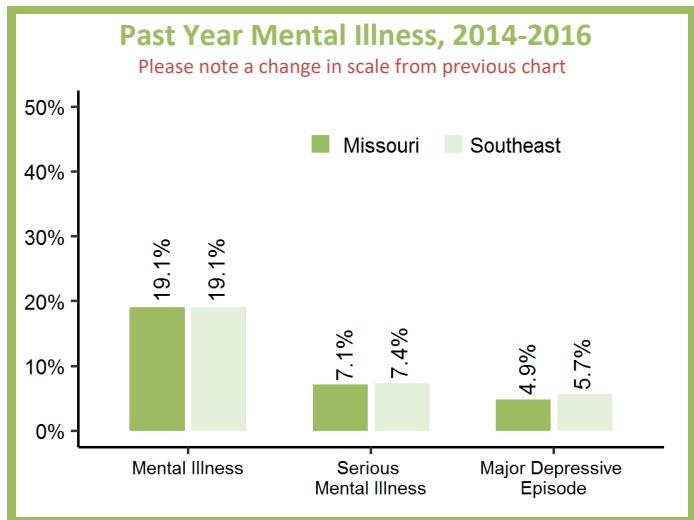
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Reynolds County had 33 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 17 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Reynolds County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2016 to 4 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	1	3	0	1	1	1

Mental Health Data for Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 51 Reynolds County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 4 Reynolds County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.3% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Ripley County

2019



Ripley County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,401 in 2018. Ripley County ranks 74 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 23.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$32,331.

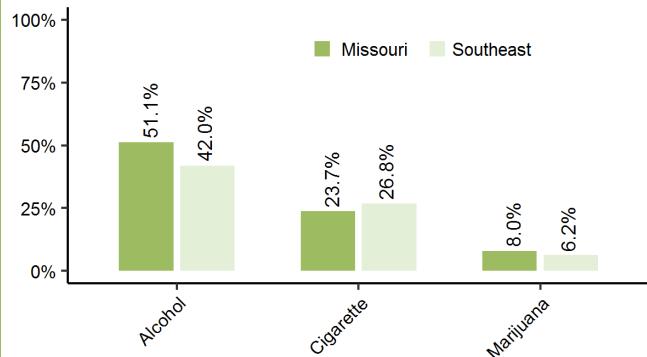
Substance Use in Ripley County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Ripley County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 86 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 24 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

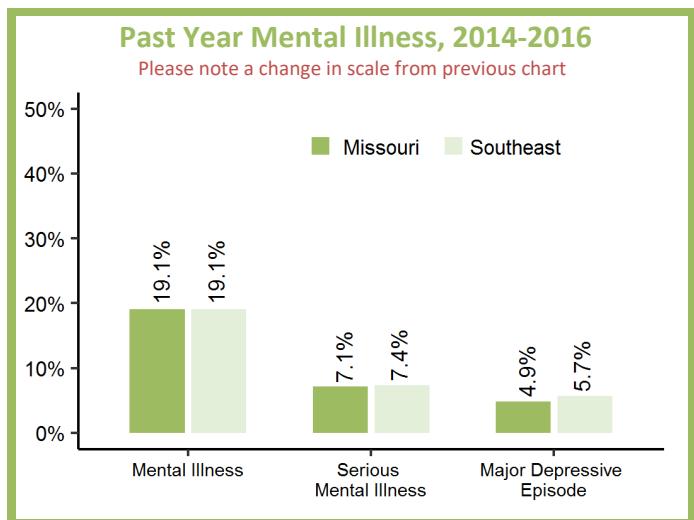
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Ripley County had 24 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 111 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ripley County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	1	3	7	2	5	4	10

Mental Health Data for Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 145 Ripley County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Ripley County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

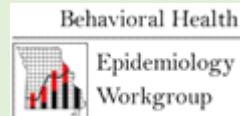
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Charles County

2019



Saint Charles County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 399,182 in 2018. Saint Charles County ranks 3 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 5.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$81,827.

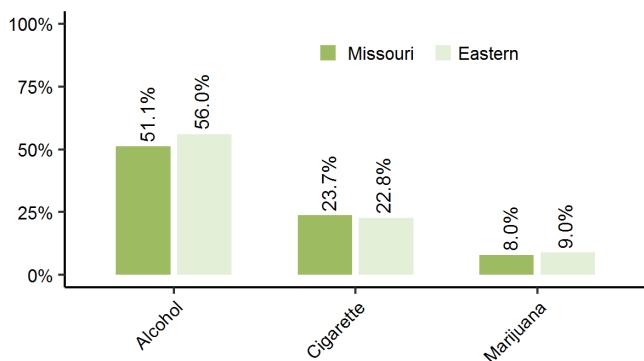
Substance Use in Saint Charles County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 503 alcohol-related and 381 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 734 alcohol-related and 654 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 1231 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 356 were primarily due to alcohol, 144 were primarily due to marijuana, and 44 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

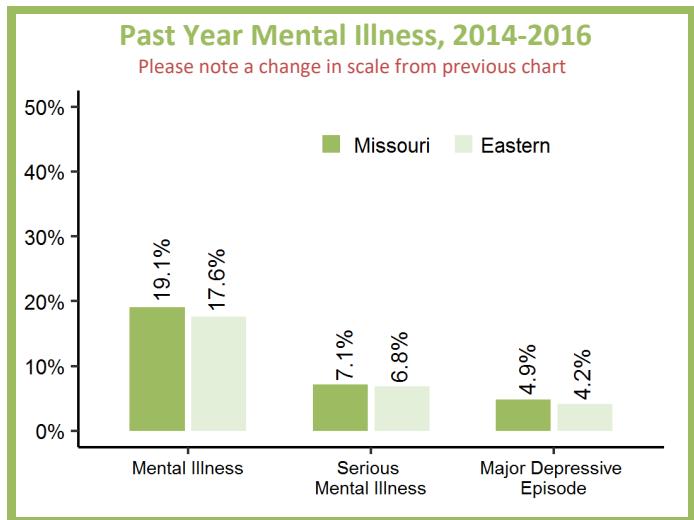
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saint Charles County had 1557 DWI arrests, 114 liquor law violations and 1809 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Charles County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 293 in 2016 to 306 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
306	6	90	210	7	126	6	50

Mental Health Data for Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2878 Saint Charles County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 58 Saint Charles County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Clair County

2019



Saint Clair County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,395 in 2018. Saint Clair County ranks 91 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 22.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$35,230.

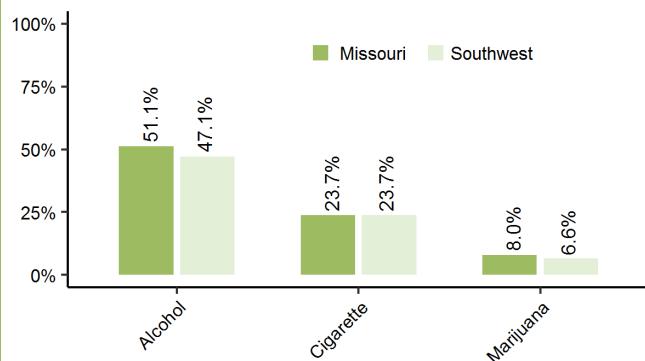
Substance Use in Saint Clair County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 60 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 11 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

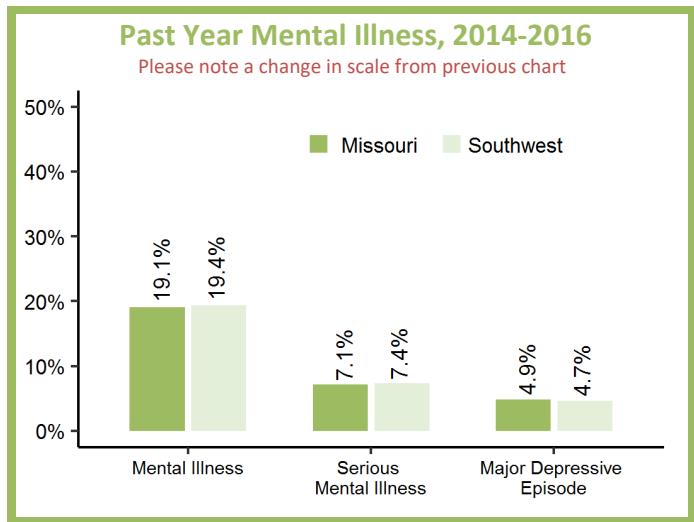
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saint Clair County had 29 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 74 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Clair County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2016 to 10 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	5	5	0	7	0	0

Mental Health Data for Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 101 Saint Clair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Saint Clair County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Sainte Genevieve County

2019



Sainte Genevieve County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,888 in 2018. Sainte Genevieve County ranks 60 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$58,797.

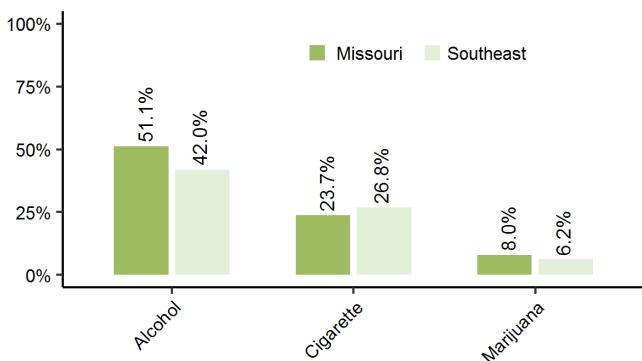
Substance Use in Sainte Genevieve County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 99 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

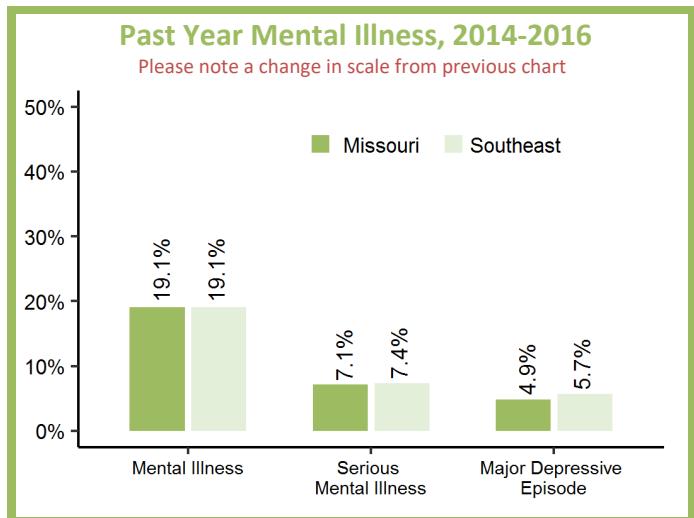
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Sainte Genevieve County had 85 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 152 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sainte Genevieve County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2016 to 20 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
20	3	7	10	4	11	0	2

Mental Health Data for Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 358 Sainte Genevieve County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Sainte Genevieve County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Francois County

2019



Saint Francois County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 66,692 in 2018. Saint Francois County ranks 17 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,708.

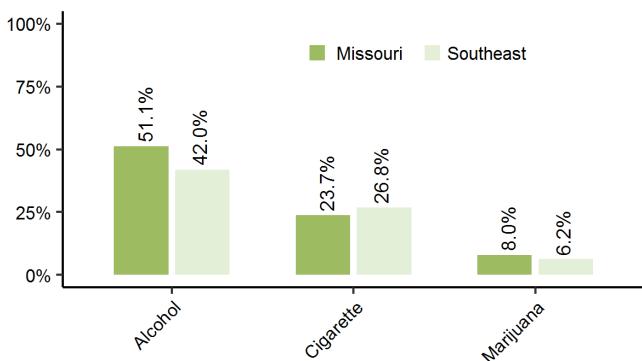
Substance Use in Saint Francois County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 54 alcohol-related and 104 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 154 alcohol-related and 229 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 638 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 108 were primarily due to alcohol, 106 were primarily due to marijuana, and 51 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

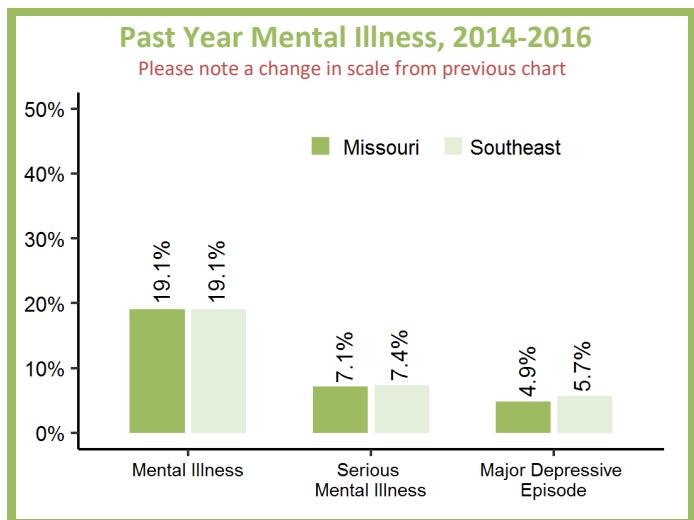
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saint Francois County had 147 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 526 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Francois County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 38 in 2016 to 43 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
43	0	20	23	0	23	2	14

Mental Health Data for Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1766 Saint Francois County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 22 Saint Francois County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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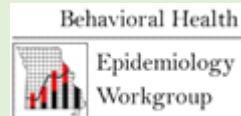
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis County

2019



Saint Louis County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 996,945 in 2018. Saint Louis County ranks 1 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 9.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$64,926.

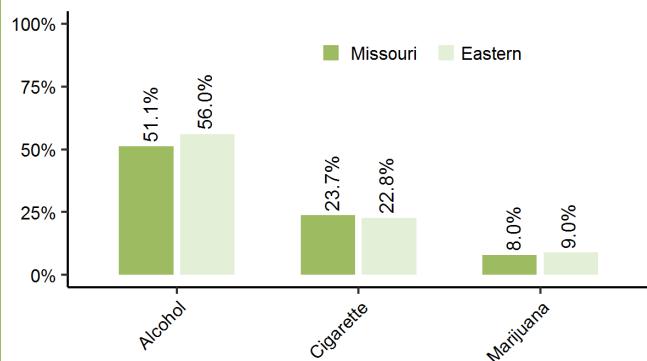
Substance Use in Saint Louis County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 1280 alcohol-related and 1109 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2213 alcohol-related and 2135 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2018, 3713 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 850 were primarily due to alcohol, 506 were primarily due to marijuana, and 112 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

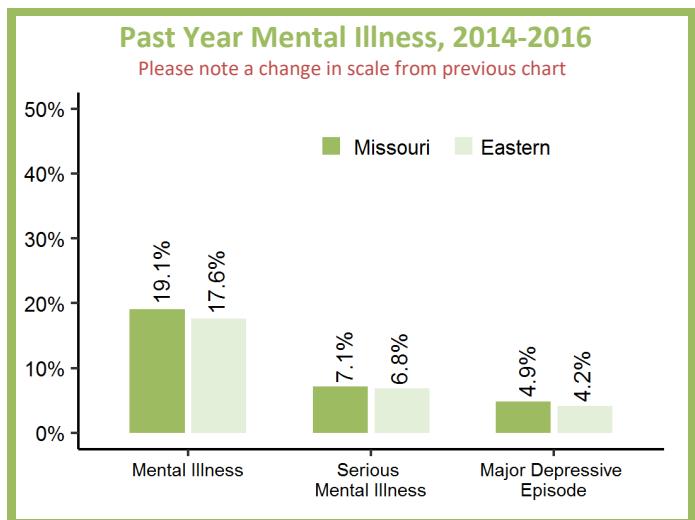
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saint Louis County had 2809 DWI arrests, 281 liquor law violations and 6843 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 703 in 2016 to 707 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
707	7	236	464	8	332	7	131

Mental Health Data for Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 5352 Saint Louis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 149 Saint Louis County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Saline County

2019



Saline County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 22,895 in 2018. Saline County ranks 49 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,235.

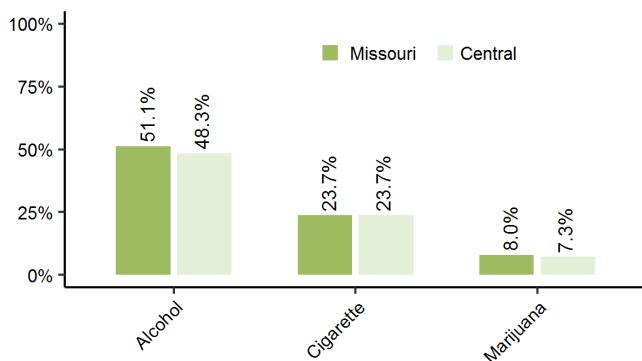
Substance Use in Saline County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saline County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 59 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 177 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

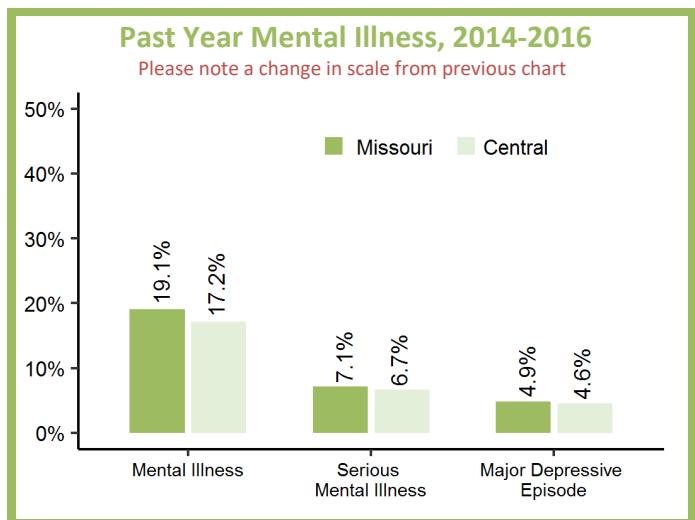
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saline County had 76 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 169 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saline County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 24 in 2016 to 15 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	7	8	0	7	0	1

Mental Health Data for Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 6903 Saline County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Saline County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 6.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.1% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Schuyler County

2019



Schuyler County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,599 in 2018. Schuyler County ranks 111 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$32,860.

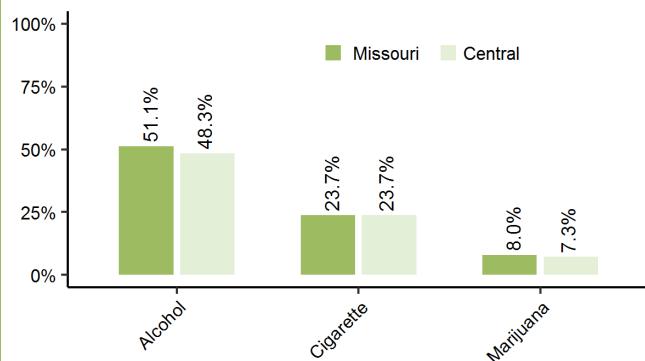
Substance Use in Schuyler County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Schuyler County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 29 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

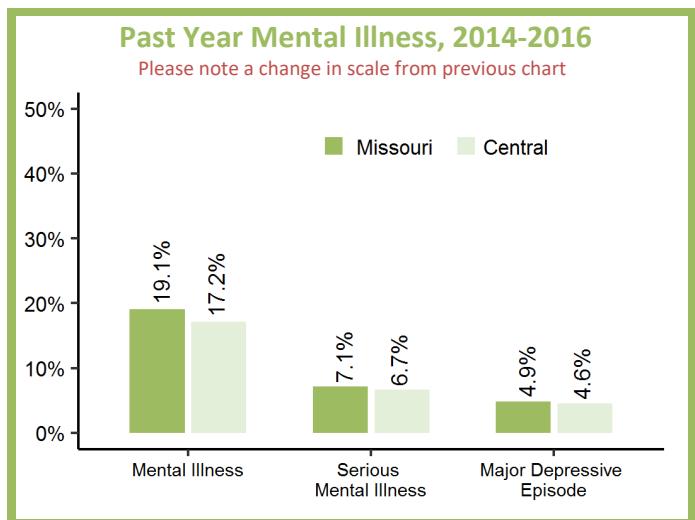
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Schuyler County had 8 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 16 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Schuyler County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2016 to 3 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Mental Health Data for Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 187 Schuyler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Schuyler County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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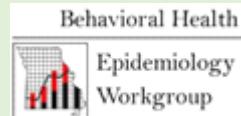
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Scotland County

2019



Scotland County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,966 in 2018. Scotland County ranks 109 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,900.

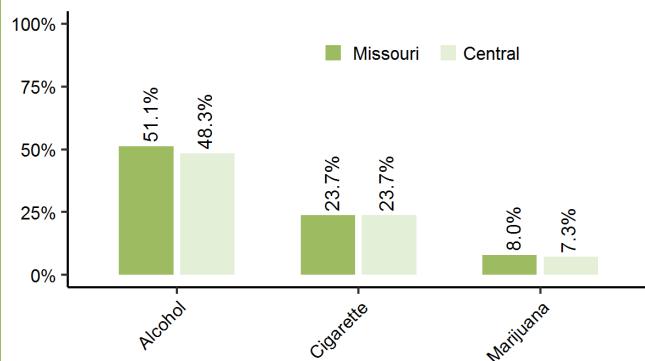
Substance Use in Scotland County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Scotland County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 21 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

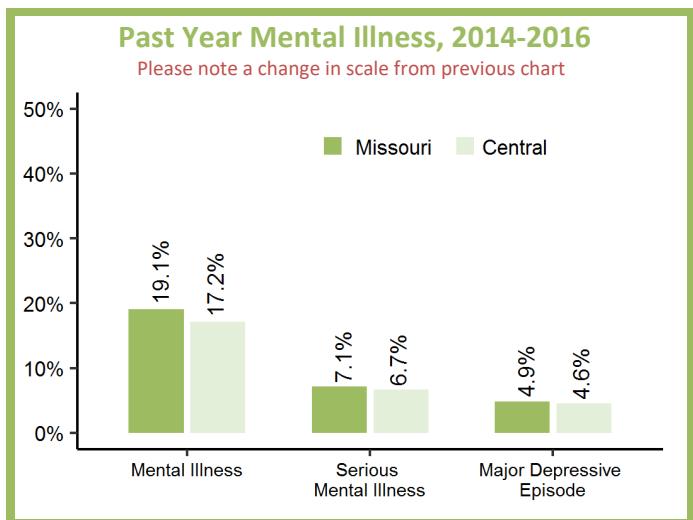
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Scotland County had 14 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 2 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scotland County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 1 in 2016 to 6 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	2	3	1	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 34 Scotland County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Scotland County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Scott County
2019



Scott County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 38,458 in 2018. Scott County ranks 30 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,581.

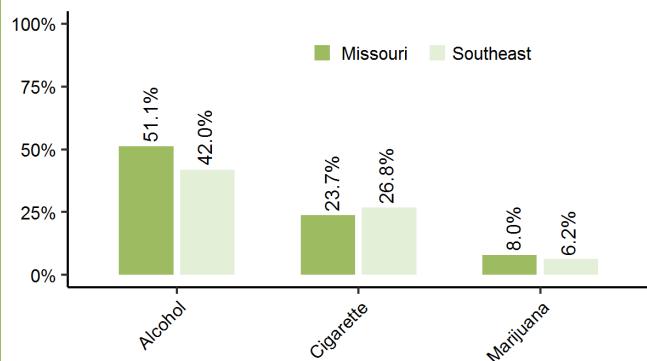
Substance Use in Scott County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Scott County residents had a total of 45 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 68 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 368 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 63 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 16 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

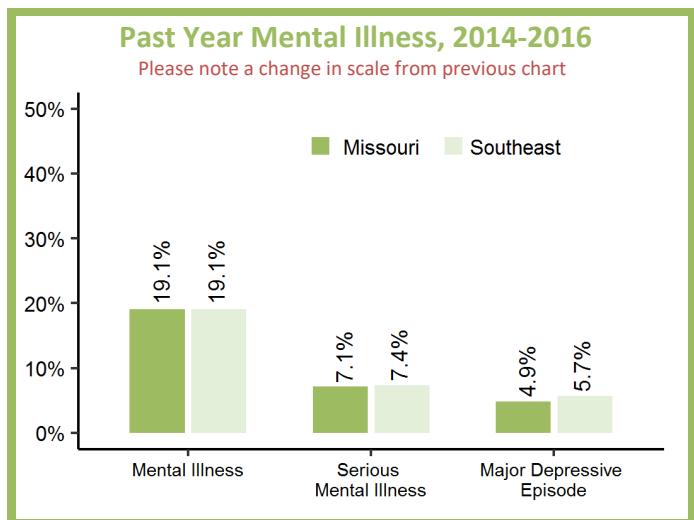
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Scott County had 117 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 351 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scott County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2016 to 23 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	0	7	16	0	7	0	4

Mental Health Data for Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 37 Scott County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 12 Scott County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Shannon County

2019



Shannon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,189 in 2018. Shannon County ranks 99 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 30.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$29,152.

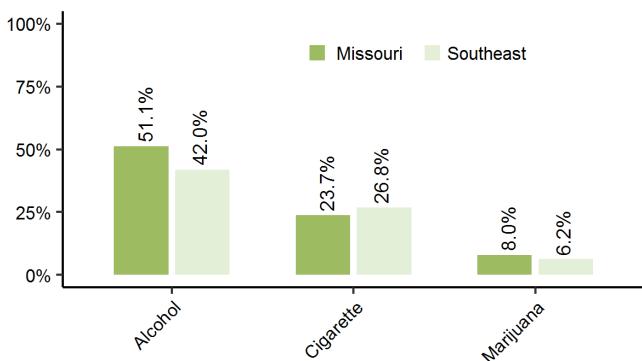
Substance Use in Shannon County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Shannon County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 34 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

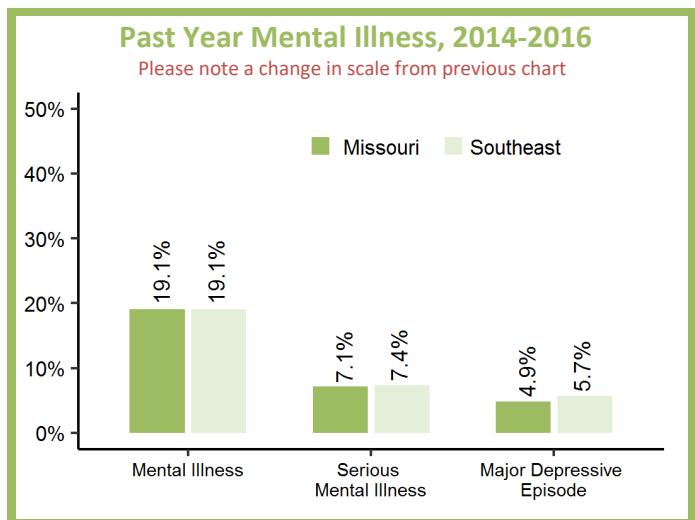
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Shannon County had 23 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 83 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shannon County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2016 to 8 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	8	0	0	13	0	2

Mental Health Data for Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 907 Shannon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 2 Shannon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Shelby County

2019



Shelby County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,050 in 2018. Shelby County ranks 107 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$42,444.

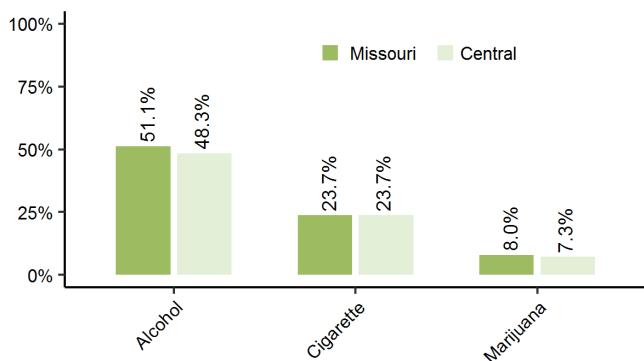
Substance Use in Shelby County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 48.3% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Central region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Shelby County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

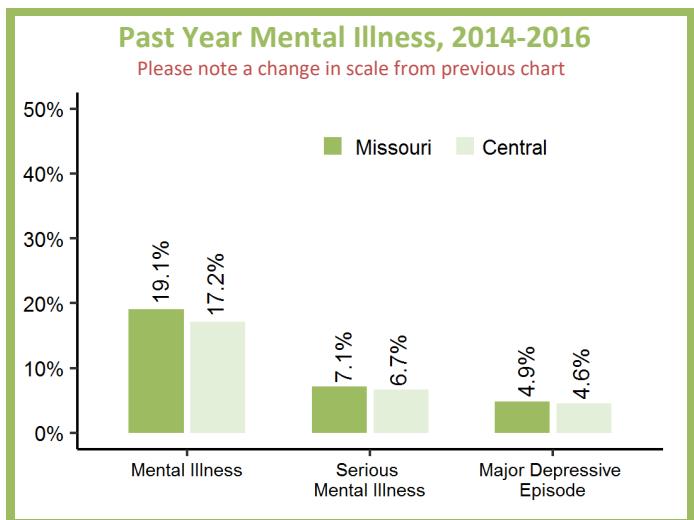
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Shelby County had 19 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shelby County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 4 in 2016 to 4 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	1	3	0	2	0	3

Mental Health Data for Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 110 Shelby County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Central Missouri, 17.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.6% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.7% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 4 Shelby County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Stoddard County

2019



Stoddard County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,206 in 2018. Stoddard County ranks 39 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,824.

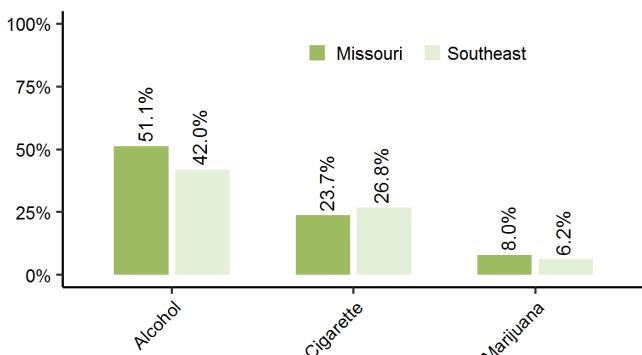
Substance Use in Stoddard County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Stoddard County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 41 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 213 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 50 were primarily due to alcohol, 48 were primarily due to marijuana, and 16 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

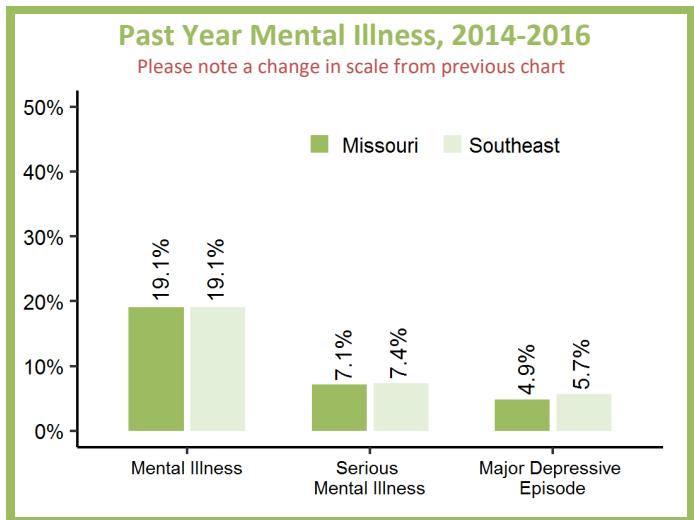
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Stoddard County had 117 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 111 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stoddard County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 19 in 2016 to 30 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
30	0	14	16	0	19	1	9

Mental Health Data for Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 93 Stoddard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Stoddard County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Stone County

2019



Stone County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 31,749 in 2018. Stone County ranks 37 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$44,384.

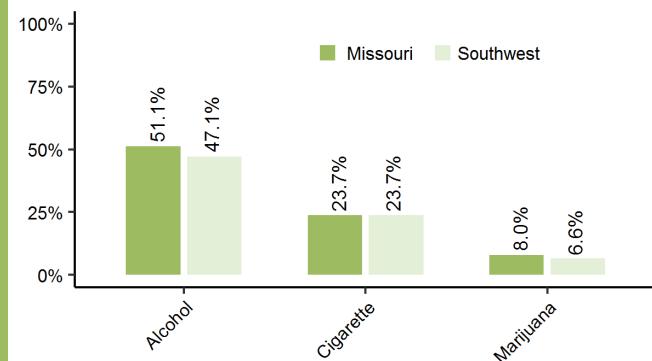
Substance Use in Stone County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Stone County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 52 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 160 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 46 were primarily due to alcohol, 15 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

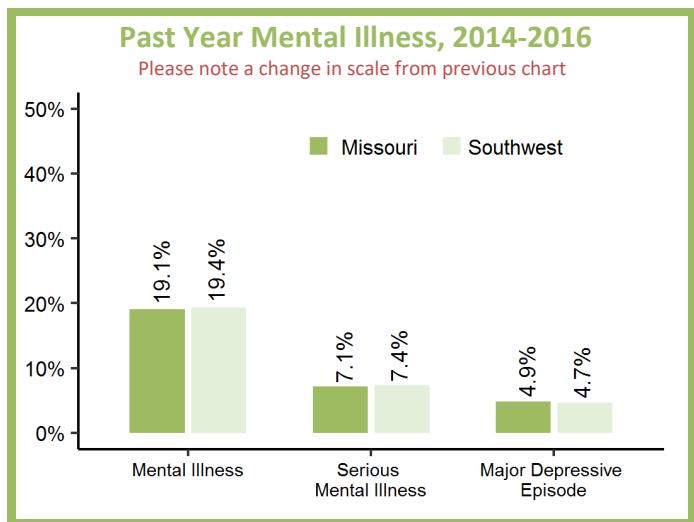
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Stone County had 77 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 212 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stone County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 45 in 2016 to 35 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	0	16	19	0	17	1	7

Mental Health Data for Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 598 Stone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 9 Stone County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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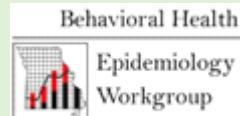
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Sullivan County

2019



Sullivan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,221 in 2018. Sullivan County ranks 105 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,517.

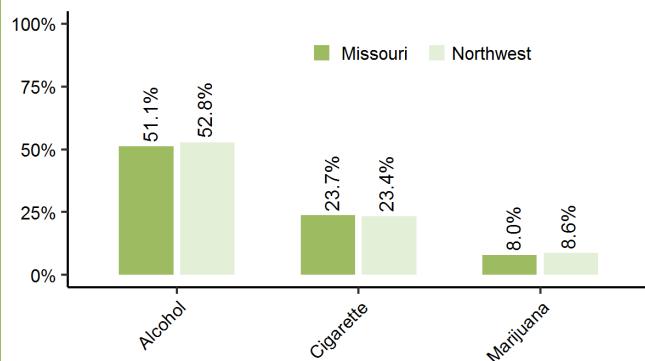
Substance Use in Sullivan County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Sullivan County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 54 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

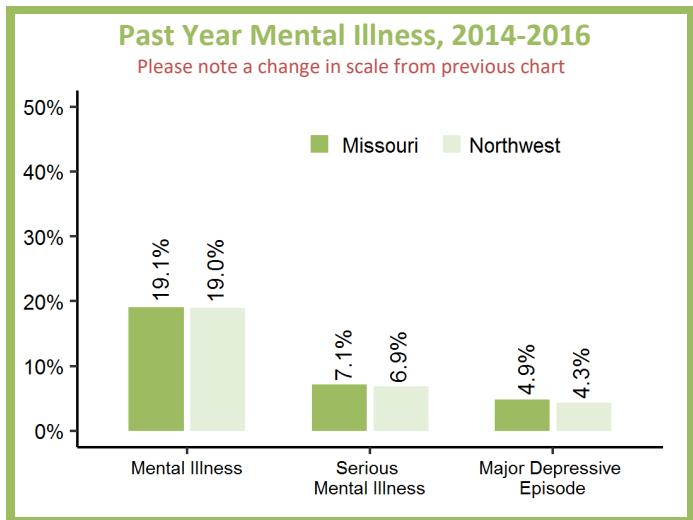
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Sullivan County had 22 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 9 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sullivan County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2016 to 8 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	4	4	0	5	0	1

Mental Health Data for Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 184 Sullivan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 3 Sullivan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Taney County

2019



Taney County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 55,852 in 2018. Taney County ranks 20 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$43,110.

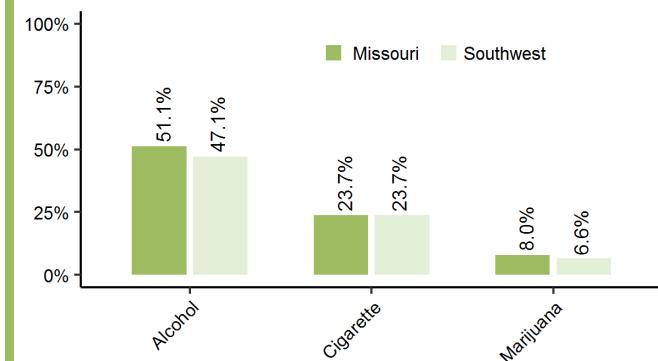
Substance Use in Taney County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Taney County residents had a total of 136 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 235 alcohol-related and 201 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 695 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 182 were primarily due to alcohol, 80 were primarily due to marijuana, and 25 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

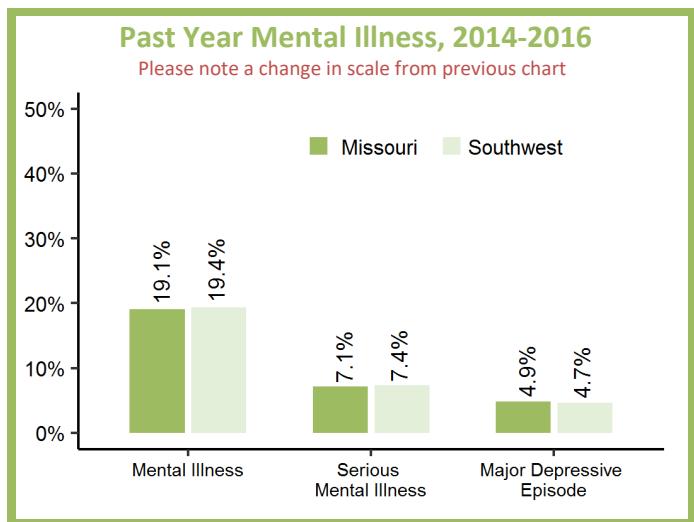
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Taney County had 228 DWI arrests, 27 liquor law violations and 423 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Taney County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 80 in 2016 to 78 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
78	2	38	38	2	52	0	16

Mental Health Data for Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 114 Taney County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 10 Taney County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Texas County

2019



Texas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 25,571 in 2018. Texas County ranks 41 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 25.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,457.

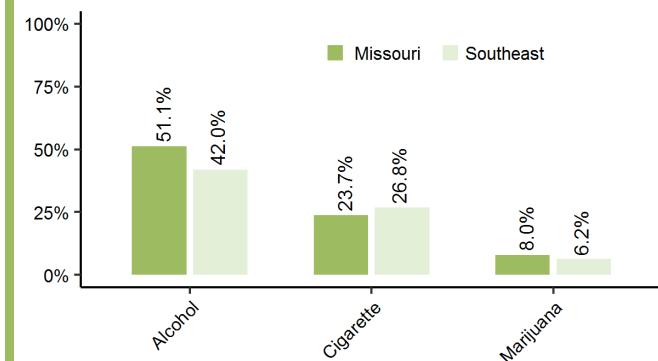
Substance Use in Texas County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Texas County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 53 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 130 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 47 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

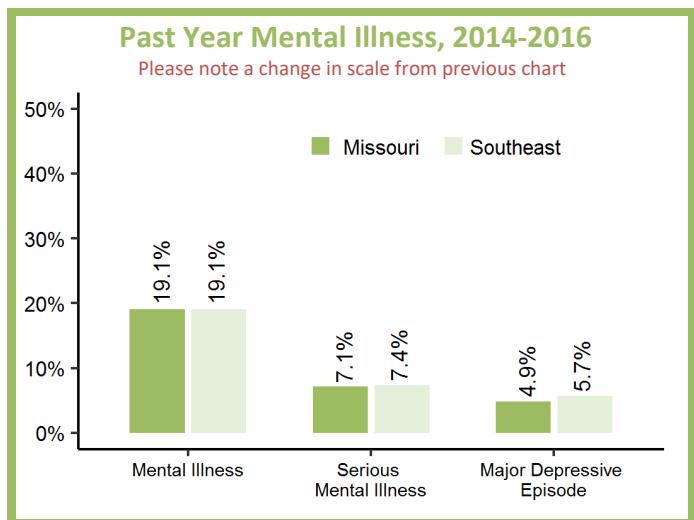
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Texas County had 83 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 169 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Texas County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 31 in 2016 to 19 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	0	11	8	0	18	0	2

Mental Health Data for Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 484 Texas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Texas County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.0% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Vernon County
2019



Vernon County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 20,528 in 2018. Vernon County ranks 53 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,284.

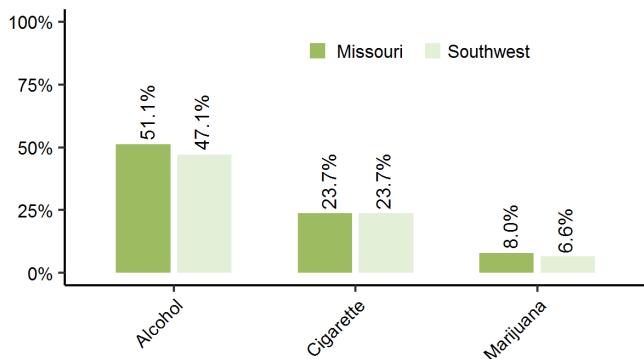
Substance Use in Vernon County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Vernon County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 262 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 57 were primarily due to alcohol, 40 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

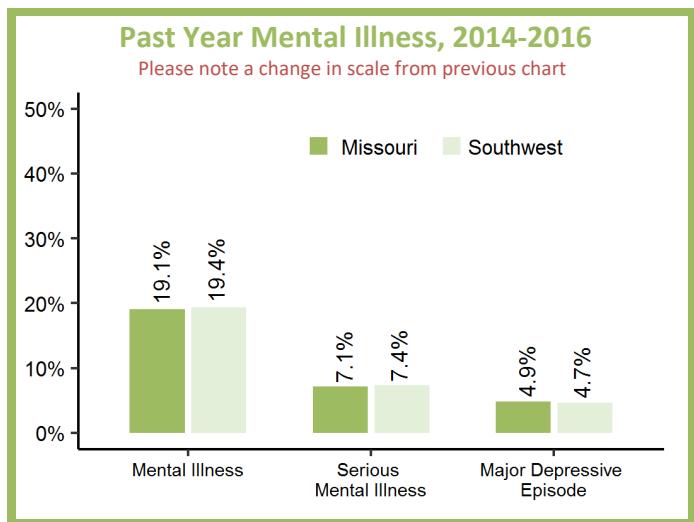
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Vernon County had 105 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 171 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Vernon County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2016 to 15 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	9	6	0	12	0	1

Mental Health Data for Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 244 Vernon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 1 Vernon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 2.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Warren County

2019



Warren County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 34,711 in 2018. Warren County ranks 34 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$59,723.

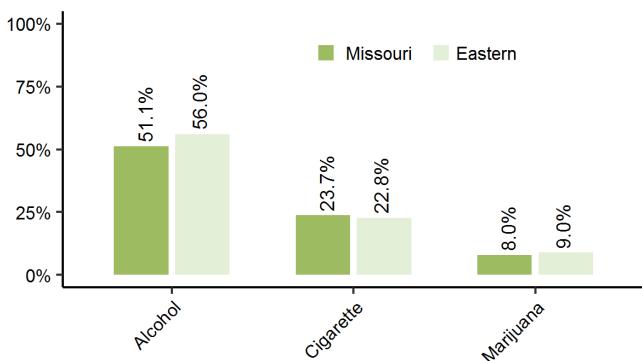
Substance Use in Warren County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Warren County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 74 alcohol-related and 74 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 210 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 56 were primarily due to alcohol, 50 were primarily due to marijuana, and 24 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

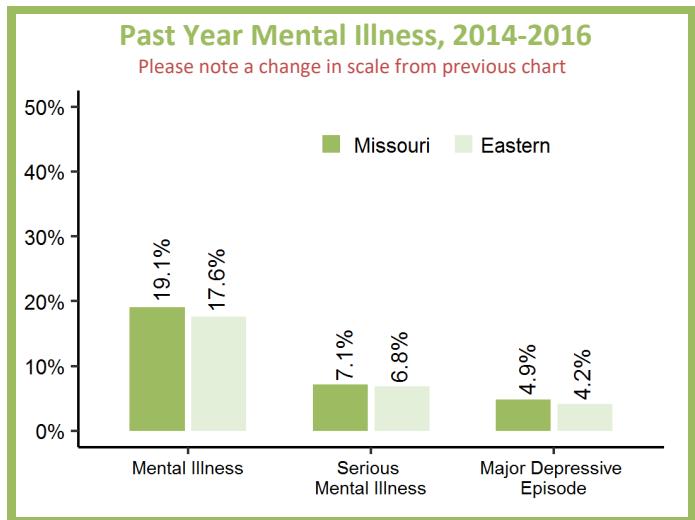
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Warren County had 111 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 410 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Warren County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 27 in 2016 to 37 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
37	1	14	22	1	21	0	1

Mental Health Data for Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 437 Warren County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 9 Warren County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.1% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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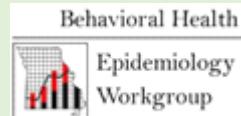
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Washington County

2019



Washington County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,943 in 2018. Washington County ranks 45 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 20.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$37,318.

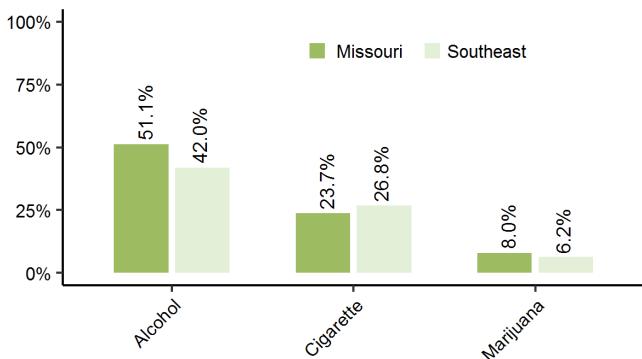
Substance Use in Washington County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Washington County residents had a total of 23 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospitalization.

Treatment: In 2018, 157 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 23 were primarily due to marijuana, and 11 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

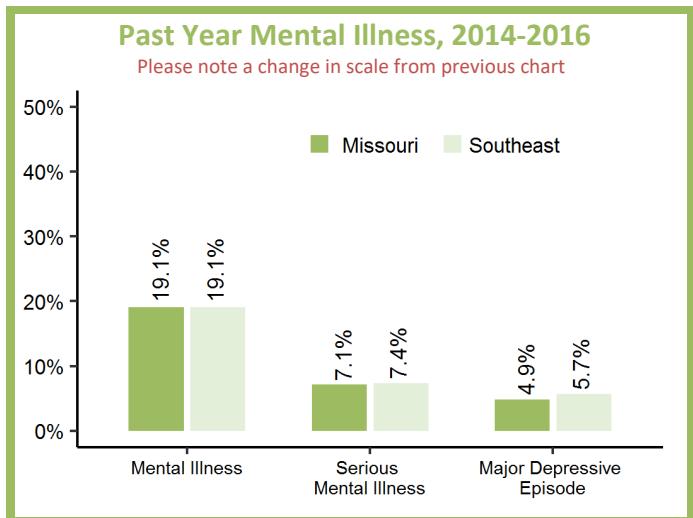
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Washington County had 43 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Washington County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2016 to 25 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	1	17	7	1	22	0	4

Mental Health Data for Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 703 Washington County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Washington County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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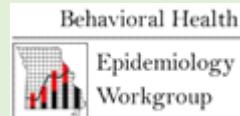
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Wayne County

2019



Wayne County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,122 in 2018. Wayne County ranks 77 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 23.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,390.

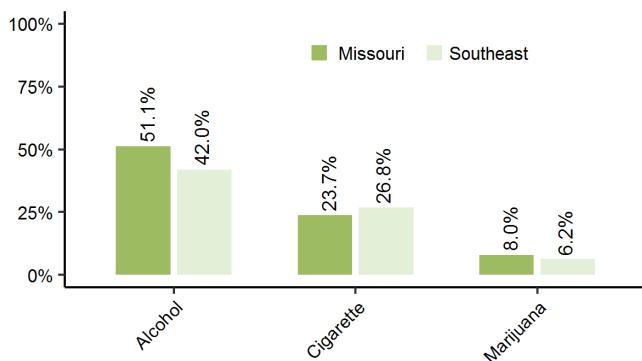
Substance Use in Wayne County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Wayne County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 117 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

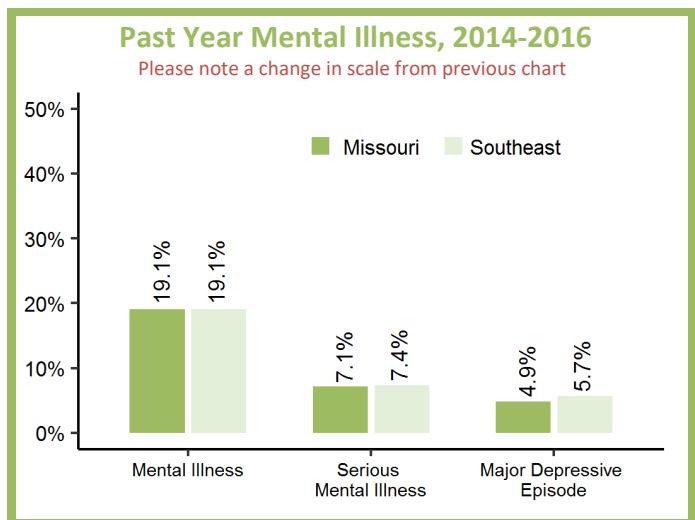
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Wayne County had 41 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 172 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wayne County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 20 in 2016 to 11 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	2	2	7	2	3	1	4

Mental Health Data for Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 257 Wayne County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 4 Wayne County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Webster County

2019



Webster County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 39,109 in 2018. Webster County ranks 29 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$46,039.

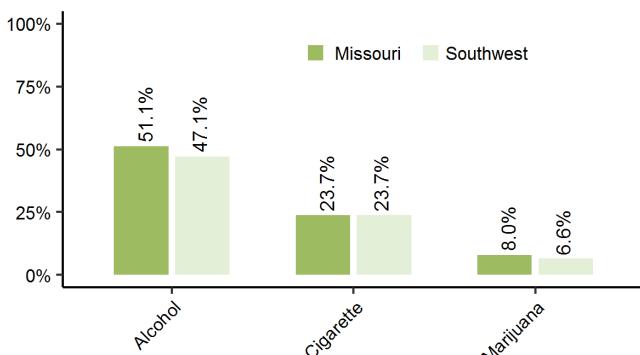
Substance Use in Webster County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 47.1% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Webster County residents had a total of 63 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 54 alcohol-related and 90 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 169 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

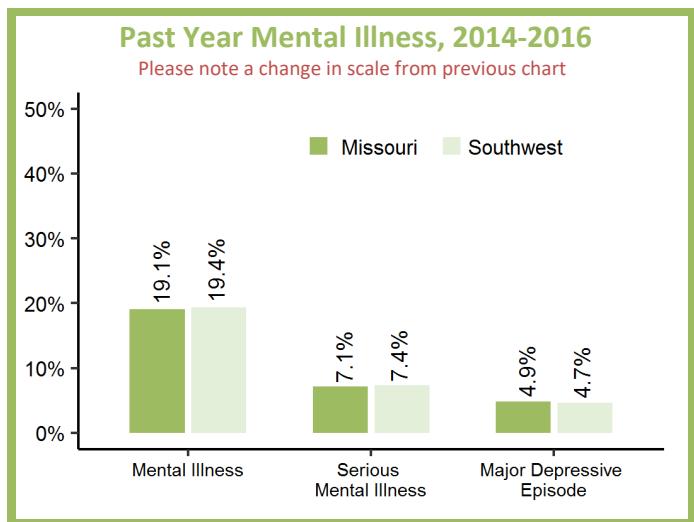
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Webster County had 106 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 341 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Webster County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2016 to 27 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	1	9	17	2	10	0	5

Mental Health Data for Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 190 Webster County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southwest Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 7 Webster County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately of youth had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Worth County

2019



Worth County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 2,040 in 2018. Worth County ranks 115 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 3.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 15.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$41,017.

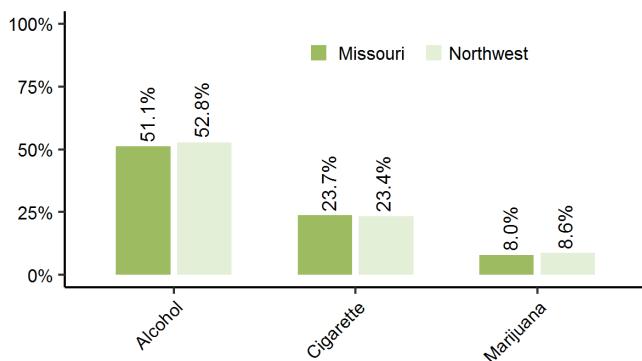
Substance Use in Worth County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 52.8% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Western region, 23.4% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Worth County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 13 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of were primarily due to alcohol, were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

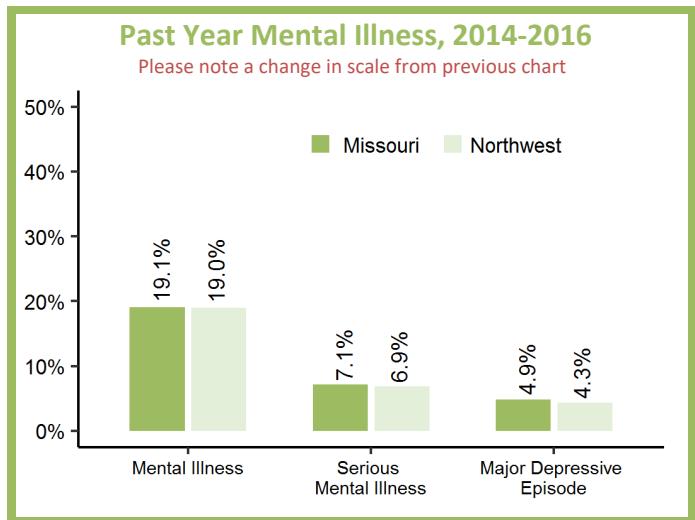
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Worth County had 12 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 9 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Worth County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 1 in 2016 to 6 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	4	2	0	7	0	0

Mental Health Data for Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 300 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Western Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.3% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 0 Worth County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Wright County

2019



Wright County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 18,378 in 2018. Wright County ranks 59 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 25.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$33,191.

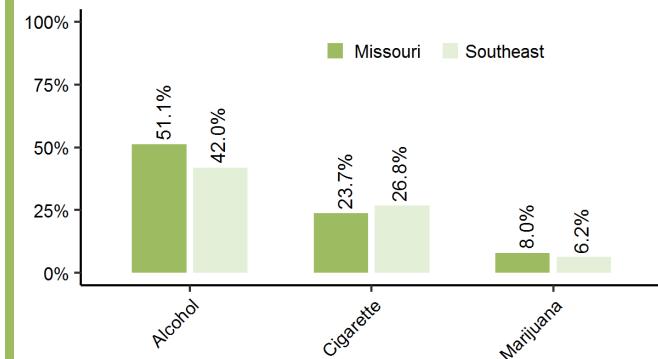
Substance Use in Wright County

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 42.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Southeast region, 26.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Wright County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 98 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 30 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

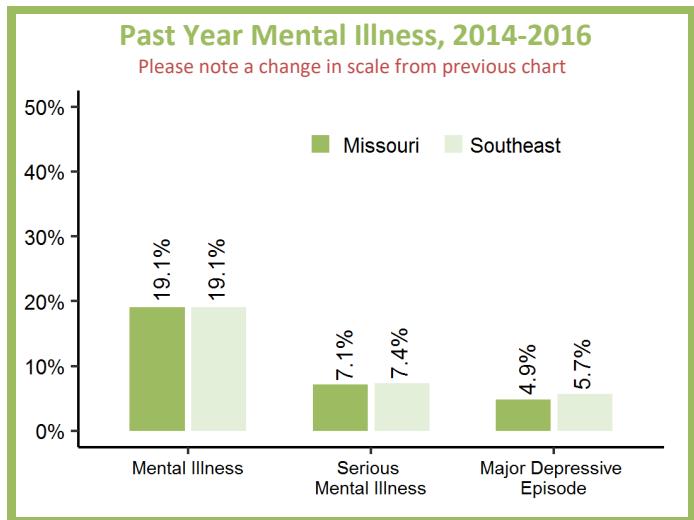
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Wright County had 82 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 400 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wright County in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2016 to 25 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	0	7	18	0	8	0	3

Mental Health Data for Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 16 Wright County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Southeast Missouri, 19.1% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.7% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 7.4% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 5 Wright County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

This report is a supplemental document to the full Behavioral Health Profile, published on even numbered years. Previous Behavioral Health Profiles are available at:

<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-behavioral-health-epidemiology-workgroup>.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis City
2019



Saint Louis City is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 302,838 in 2018. Saint Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2018 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.0%. In 2017, the poverty rate was 25.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The median income of the county was \$40,876.

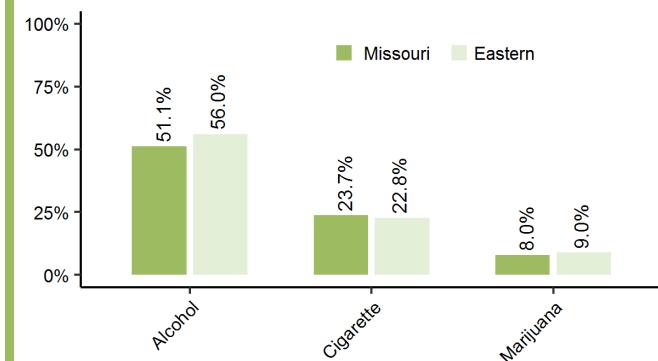
Substance Use in Saint Louis City

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with the recent passage of medical marijuana legislation. Around 8.0% of adults report current marijuana use.

In the Eastern region, 22.8% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 24% statewide.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2014-2016



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2016, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 684 alcohol-related and 970 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1929 alcohol-related and 1958 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2018, 4125 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 470 were primarily due to alcohol, 528 were primarily due to marijuana, and 109 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

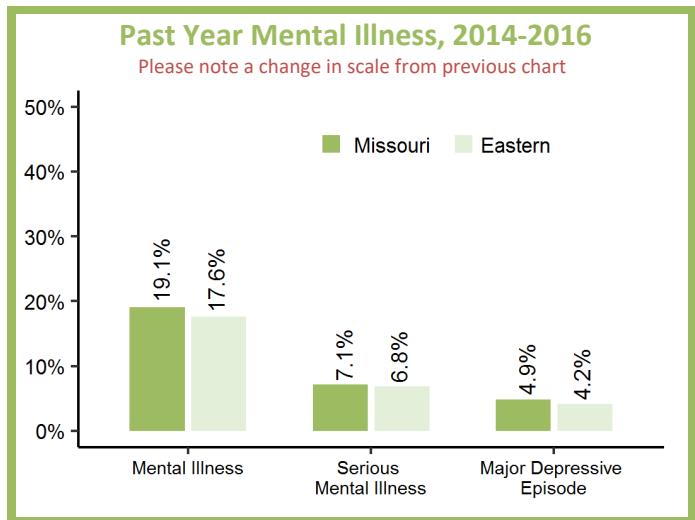
Law Enforcement: In 2018, Saint Louis City had 178 DWI arrests, 414 liquor law violations and 1922 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis City in 2018.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 94 in 2016 to 83 in 2017). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2017 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2017 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
83	0	35	48	0	54	0	27

Mental Health Data for Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 258 Saint Louis City residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities.



In Eastern Missouri, 17.6% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.2% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2018, 44 Saint Louis City residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.1% made a plan, and 2.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

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